

# MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. IX.—NO. 46.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1898.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.

## UNION BANK OF CANADA.

Capital Subscribed ... \$1,500,000  
Capital Paid Up ... 1,493,300  
Reserve ... 325,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - QUEBEC.

Andrew Thomson, Esq., President.  
Hon. E. J. Price, Vice-President.  
E. E. Webb, General Manager.  
J. G. Billett, Inspector.

### BRANCHES.

Alexandria, Ont.	Morden, Man.
Bonsecours, Man.	Melita, "
Carberry, "	Moosomin, N.W.T.
Carleton Place, Ont.	Neepawa, Man.
Calgary, N.W.T.	Norwood, Ont.
Deloraine, Man.	Ottawa, Ont.
Glenora, "	Quebec, Que.
Greta, "	Quebec, (St. Lewis), S.
Holland, "	Shelburne, Ont.
Humboldt, Ont.	Smith's Falls, Ont.
Hastings, Ont.	Souris, Man.
Indian Head, N.W.T.	Toronto, Ont.
Lethbridge, "	Virden, Man.
Macleod, "	Winnipeg, Man.
Merriville, Ont.	Winnipeg, Ont.
Moose Jaw, Man.	Winnipeg, Ont.
Montreal, Quebec.	Winnipeg, Man.

### MOOSE JAW BRANCH.

Deposits received and general banking business transacted.  
Interest allowed on saving and special deposits.  
Drafts sold, available at all points in Canada, United States and England.

ROBT. S. BARROW, Manager.

## A Triple Combination

Which singles out goods out from amongst all others is

1ST—THE STYLE.  
2ND—THE QUALITY.  
3RD—THE PRICE.

These three good points are conspicuous in everything we sell. Our staple presentation goods, and all others, are the latest. Our ladies' fancy belts have just arrived and are the noblest on the market. An inspection solicited. A pleasure to show goods and quote prices. Repairing a specialty.

R. E. PLAXTON

BEFORE BUYING

Elsewhere call and see our stock.

We have the latest in Ladies' Belts and Blouse Sets.

Nice assortment of Children's Wagons, etc.

First class velocipede. Prices reasonable at

THE BAZAAR

OCTAVIUS FIELD

WHOLESALE DEALER & IMPORTER OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Having just received the last direct importation for the season, my stock is now complete in both imported and domestic goods, consisting of the choicest brands of Irish, Scotch and Rye Whiskies, Brandy, London Old Tom and Holland Gins, Rums, Ports, Sherries, Champagnes, Claret, Sauternes, Burgundies, Ginger and Native Wines, Liqueurs and Bitters, Bass' Ale and Guinness Stout, Cigars, Cigarettes, Etc.  
Terms Spot Cash. Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Business hours from 8 to 20 o'clock.

Octavius Field.

## BOOTS AND SHOES



Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.

Next week we will be in a position to offer you some special values in foot wear. Why can we offer you extra values? Because we do not depend on one line of merchandise for a livelihood. We touch all lines:—Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Wall Paper, etc., etc. A splendid range to select from. No place on earth like a general store for all classes of people, particularly the farmers. Every day he is complimenting us on our endeavors to satisfy his demands. We again refer to our line of Boots and Shoes. Here we can interest all classes of people from the man who walks behind the plow to the millionaire. We have given special attention to our lines of heavy goods. Something good to wear. Just what the section man and farmer wants. All goods branded:—Harvey Van Norman & Co., Toronto, the largest manufacturers of Canada.

J. A. Healey & Co.

## Hitchcock and McCulloch,

Bankers and Financial Agents.  
Moose Jaw, Assiniboia.

Five per cent. interest allowed on Deposit accounts.  
Current accounts conducted on favorable terms.  
Collections solicited. Prompt returns.  
Drafts and Cheques bought and sold.  
Correspondents:—Bank of Montreal.

## New Spring Suitings

IN ALL THE LATEST SHADES, ETC.

In Hats ..

We are showing an excellent assortment of all the leading English and American styles.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

R. L. SLATER.

## Manitoba Granite

SUMMERVILLE & CO., of Brandon, Man., the largest and best equipped marble works in the Dominion, are now manufacturing at their own yards, and polishing at their own mills at Brandon the Native Granite of Manitoba. It is a beautiful dark red color, very fine in texture, and takes the highest possible polish.

### A WORD TO THOSE WHO WANT A MONUMENT OR MEMORIAL STONE.

Do not order till you have seen samples of this beautiful granite. It is the purest, bluest, and most durable that is on the market. It is equal in finish and is finer in the grain than the best Scotch or New Brunswick granite, and fifty per cent cheaper, as we are saving both duty and freight by using home material; and are paying in wages to employees what formerly went out of the country for stock. We are the only producers of this stone. All orders entrusted to us will receive prompt attention; and finished second to none in the Dominion. Our travellers are now showing designs and samples. We also make Curbing Stones of this granite, which are considered by Mr. F. Knight and others of Manitoba's best carvers who have tried them, to be equal to the best Scotch stone.

Travellers.—W. C. Stewart, W. Summerville, D. McIntyre.

### WANTED.

Seven order writers. Salary or Commission suitable persons. ADVERTISER, Medical Building, Toronto.

### FOUND.

In the valley of the Moose Jaw river, about three miles south of town, a good saddle. Owner on horse back by applying to BEN. PEART, Moose Jaw. 45-47

### WANTED.

Men and women who can work hard talking and writing six hours daily for six days a week and will be content with ten dollars weekly. Address NEW IDEAS CO., Toronto.

### NOTICE.

The next meeting of the Farmers' Commercial Union will be held in Caron Orange Hall on Friday, June 3rd, at 7 p.m. and all farmers and laborers are invited to join with us. S. GETTY, President; Z. BATTLE, Secretary. 45-47p

### STRAYED.

One bay gelding, four years old, branded TR on right shoulder; one dark bay stallion two years old, branded TR on left side of neck; one dark yearling stallion, branded TR on left shoulder. Anyone giving information leading to their recovery will be suitably rewarded. W. H. RICHARDS, Caron P.O. 44-46p

See ...

Robinson

AND

Hamilton

FOR CLOTHING

Men's suits from \$3.50 to \$12.50; the best values ever placed on our counters.

In boys' clothing we are showing a nice range of blouse—two and three piece—suits from \$1.25 up.

Men's summer coats. Full line of men's summer vests in linen white pique, colored spots.

Grand values in men's rubber coats—see them.

Beautiful range of men's and boy's hats and caps in all lines. New and up to date.

Summer underwear. Top shirts in black sateen, silk stripes, flannel-ettes, regattas, with and without collar and a big special.

This week all our odd lines and sizes of regatta shirts are placed on the counter and marked 50c. and 75c. worth from 75c. to \$1.50. Get a snap before they are all gone.

ROBINSON

AND

HAMILTON

FOR SALE

House and two lots on River Street, and farm situated two miles from town, both wood and water plentiful. Apply to J. H. GRAYSON. 45-48p

### STRAYED.

One sorrel mare, heavy in foal, 2 years old, white face, white spot on top of right shoulder, front feet turned in, with bridle and shank on, also circled made of bags fastened around the body. Anyone giving information leading to their recovery will be suitably rewarded. H. COONEY, care of W. J. Bradshaw, Parkburg, Assa. 46-48p

## DIED ON THE PRAIRIE.

MR. WM. HUGHES FOUND DEAD BY HIS BROTHER.

He Started to Locate a New Ranch, but Death Overtook Him the First Day—An Affection of the Heart the Immediate Cause.

On Monday, Mr. Jos. Hughes, a prominent rancher who lives about twenty-five miles south of Moose Jaw, arrived in town with the sad intelligence of the death of his brother, Wm. Hughes, which happened under most distressing circumstances.

About 10 a.m. on Wednesday, May 11th, deceased left his brother's ranch—where he had resided for over a month, owing to having been burnt out—to locate a new ranch southwest of the old one. Expecting to be away for some time, he took provisions to carry him a week or ten days.

On the following Sunday, May 15th, while going to Mr. Glover's, his brother, Joseph, found the horses hobbled, and thinking they had got away started in search. As the country is very hilly he did not succeed in finding him that afternoon. In the evening he reached Mr. Lowe's ranch and both continued the search, but were unsuccessful. On Monday morning Mr. Hughes again set out, and about nine o'clock found the camp, and to his astonishment, his brother lying dead beside the wagon. He was lying on his back and had evidently been dead some time. Mr. Hughes thinks that he must have dropped dead on Wednesday evening while eating his supper, as the basket was uncovered with the knife lying on top, and little if any had been eaten. He was therefore dead four days before he was found. Had the horses not been found it might have been two weeks at any event, as he was not expected to return before that time.

He left him as he found him and proceeded to town to notify the coroner, who happened to be absent at Yellowgrass. As the deceased had been under treatment for an affection of the heart, it being well known that his case was a hopeless one and he being advised to go to the hospital some time ago, Dr. McCulloch did not consider an inquest necessary. The immediate cause of death was the bursting of a blood vessel which had been diseased for some time. He was brought to town Tuesday morning. The funeral was held in the afternoon, Rev. T. Furrier conducting the service.

Deceased was in his forty-third year. At one time he was section foreman at Pilot Butte, but about four years ago was transferred to Yellowgrass. About two years ago he left the railroad and went ranching.

## THE 24TH AT MOOSE JAW.

Preparations for a Gala Day—Programme of Races and Other Sports.

The Moose Jaw Amateur Athletic Association will hold its first celebration on Tuesday, May 24th, 1898.

### PROGRAMME:

Calathumpian Procession from the skating rink at 9.30.

Baseball, Buffalo Lake vs. Moose Jaw, on the grounds at 11 o'clock.

Football, Buffalo Lake vs. Moose Jaw, on the grounds at 1.30.

### AT THE RACE COURSE.

Half mile pony race, 14½ hands or under, best two in three, 1 \$15, 2 \$10.

Half mile race, open, best two in three, 1 \$15, 2 \$10.

Half mile trot, 14½ hands or under, best two in three, 1 \$15, 2 \$10.

Half mile trot, open, best two in three, 1 \$15, 2 \$10.

Indian pony race, best two in three, 1 \$5, 2 \$3.

Prizes will also be given for 2 mile gentlemen's bicycle race, ½ mile gentlemen's bicycle race, and ½ mile ladies' bicycle race.

### Photography.

Wm. A. Martel & Son, photographers, of Winnipeg, arrived last Saturday morning. Having done a large business during our visit to Moose Jaw about two years ago, we decided to again visit our many friends. Our new samples on exhibition in the post office and at tent on Main street are the subjects of favorable comment by all who see them. We finish our work in the Winnipeg studio and forward it to customer within thirty days. Owing to the large amount of work coming in since our arrival we have decided to remain another week.—Ad.

## THE FUNERAL.

Engineer Baker and Fireman Smythe Laid to Rest.

Not for many a day has Moose Jaw had such a sad visitation as that which came to us last week by the sudden and tragic death of two of our railroad men. During the early hours of Friday morning Engineer Alf. Baker and Fireman Smythe left Medicine Hat with a freight train. About eight miles this side of Forras there is a small bridge which is said to have been burnt out by prairie fires during the night, and our unfortunate townsmen being the first to pass over the bridge were instantly dashed into eternity by the locomotive running into the coles below. The tender ran over the engine and carried away the cab and smoke stack. Six cars of shingles followed. When found Engineer Baker and Fireman Smythe were both terribly mangled and broken up, and being covered with sand and mud were hardly recognizable. Judging from their position it is evident that they died at their post, as they were in their respective places in the engine. The train crew belonged to Medicine Hat, and the head brakeman fortunately escaped owing to his having gone back to the caboose for lunch. A tramp who was stealing a ride was also slightly injured.

The bodies of Engineer Baker and Fireman Smythe were taken to Medicine Hat, where they were coffined and sent to Moose Jaw, arriving here on Saturday evening's No. 2. A large crowd gathered at the station to meet and convey them to their respective homes.

A joint funeral was held on Sunday afternoon. Rev. J. C. Cameron conducted the preliminary service at the late residence of Fireman Smythe, and Rev. Messrs. T. Ferrier and H. C. Sweet at the residence of Engineer Baker. The funerals proceeded to the Methodist church, where a joint funeral service was held. Rev. Mr. Ferrier preaching a very impressive funeral sermon. So large was the attendance of friends that the spacious church was only large enough to hold about two-thirds of those who came to witness the last sad rites.

Mr. Baker leaves a wife and family to mourn his loss. Mrs. Baker was so overcome with grief that she was unable to attend the funeral. Fireman Smythe was unmarried but lived with his mother, whom he brought from Swift Current only two months ago. Neither carried any insurance.

Mr. Baker's parents and a brother and sister came up from Broadway to attend the funeral, and Master Mechanic Cross of Winnipeg, was also present.

## GLADSTONE DEAD

He Passes Peacefully Away at 5 a.m. Yesterday.

Right Honorable W. E. Gladstone died at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Britain mourns the death of her greatest son. Flags are flying half mast in Moose Jaw.

## Lord Aberdeen has Resigned.

It is officially announced that the Queen has accepted the resignation of the Earl of Aberdeen as Governor General of Canada, to which office he was appointed in 1893. His Excellency finds that private and family claims make it desirable that they shall leave Canada before the year closes. The two persons most prominently mentioned recently as likely to succeed the Earl of Aberdeen as Governor General of Canada are the Earl of Selborne, the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies; and the Earl of Hopetoun, the Paymaster General. It has been said that the former can have the Governor Generalship of Canada if he wants it.

## Eastview.

May 14th, 1898.—The weather continues dry and cool.—Seedling is complete here and the farmers are again busily engaged with their summer's work. The acreage under crop this season is much larger than that of last year, and as the land is in an excellent condition good returns are expected.—Mr. R. Alcock and wife have moved to their farm, where they intend to reside in future.—Mrs. Hallett has also moved to her farm again, where she will reside during the summer.—R. M. Johnson has secured a quarter section of land, and intends to try his luck at farming. We wish him every success.—Work is expected to commence shortly on the construction of a new bridge across the river at this place. The people of this part of the district will be glad to see this work go forward as they have long felt the need of a bridge.—SCARLE.

## SIXTH.

SWEET.—At Moose Jaw, on Saturday, May 14th, 1898, the wife of Rev. H. C. Sweet of a daughter.



# The Best Matchmaker.

## CHAPTER III.

The vehicle covered the ground at a jog trot. The driver dozed on the box seat and Hector, leaning back inside and cradled so, by the monotonous motions of the springs gazed dreamily at the tranquil scenery of Touraine quite unconscious whether he was traveling fast or slow. The landscape was picturesque diversified. At times the road skirted the brow of a wooded hill and overlooked the Loire, and at others it wound with serpentine curves down into some cool valley, girt roundabout with sloping vineyards. At length the driver considerably woke up, and turning his skinnies horses into a side road, exclaimed:

"We are getting near, sir."

There were indeed ample signs of the proximity of some manorial dwelling-house. The hedges were well trimmed, the ditches properly banked up, and the trees pruned so as to afford shade without fostering dampness on the roadway. Two farms hidden like nests among copes of young elms were passed in turn, and further off above the tree tops the conical roof of a pigeon-house could be discerned. Some mowers were at work in a neighboring meadow, and the air was balmy with the scent of new mown hay. A little beyond, several thoroughbreds were grazing in a carefully secured inclosure, and by and by at the end of a long, long avenue of chestnut trees, M. Aubanel's house appeared to view. It was not properly speaking a chateau, but one of those unpretentious, though massive country houses, formed of a central building with advanced wings, and which seem to have "hospitality" written above their gates; an entire story being not unfrequently, solely devoted to guest chambers. A servant stood at the iron gate, and shielding his eyes from the sun with his hand, watched the approaching vehicle as if it conveyed some expected visitor.

"What a nuisance," thought Hector; "some one is evidently expected, and perhaps I shall be in the way."

But as the fly drew nearer to the house he recognized the servant as the same who had accompanied his friend Ferdinand when the latter visited Bordeaux. And the servant seemed to recognize him in turn, for he had already taken off his cap and was telegraphing in comprehensible signals. At length the vehicle drew up in the courtyard and the valet eagerly exclaimed:

"Oh, sir, you've come at last. My master was expecting you most impatiently."

Hector was about to express the wonder these words caused him when he felt himself caught by the arm, and on turning round found himself faced by his friend in person.

"Ah, thanks, thanks," exclaimed Ferdinand Aubanel. "You are a true friend. I knew you would come, and I see that on receiving my letter you must have started immediately."

"Why, my dear fellow, I left Bordeaux two months ago, and I haven't received any letter at all from you. Chance alone—"

"Chance, eh? Well, let us bless it! And besides chance will be at my orders in future. Ah, you don't know yet, but let me tell you—I am the happiest man on earth. Yes, indeed, so happy, that I fear I shall go mad with joy. But come, come, come indoors. Ah! I need your advice. Come, but first would you like to take some refreshment?"

And then in the same incoherent fashion, Ferdinand, whom Hector scarcely fancied in his senses, summoned all his servants in turn, gave them twenty contradictory orders, and set the whole house in motion. But in the meanwhile, he never let go of Hector's arm, who pressed against his own as if he were afraid that his friend might escape him. And now dragging him across the hall, up the stairs, and along the passages, he resumed, still in the same singular, broken fashion:

"If I wrote it is because I want you to sign my contract. I want you to be my best man. I am going to be married, my dear fellow, yes, married! A young girl—no, I mean an angel, so beautiful, so beautiful! You shall see her—I love her! I worship her. And the day after to-morrow she will be mine. At times I almost fancy it's a dream. Yes, the day after to-morrow! Ah, how long to wait! And she loves me, yes, old chap; she has told me so, and you will repeat it to me, if you only ask her. Her name is Hermine. By and by we'll climb to the loft, and you shall see where she lives. You shall see her herself, this evening, but come, come—"

"It's quite an epidemic," thought Hector; "every one wants to get married. Well, I've done right to warn my future father-in-law. Perhaps there wouldn't have been a wife left for me, if I had waited. Ah, my dear fellow, how I admire your foresight."

In the meanwhile Ferdinand had opened the door of a room on the first floor.

"Come in," said he; "this is my bachelor's room. It won't long be tenanted! We are to have a room of our own hard by. The upholsterers are just putting the finishing touches. It will be perfect, quite a nest in blue satin! But excuse me, wait—take care—I must bid you a chair."

He had some difficulty in doing so for this bachelor's room was in a state of overwhelming confusion; every-thing was encumbered—the bed, the chairs, the table and the chairs. Two large cases, which had just been opened, occupied most of the space usually left vacant the remainder being littered with the boxes and tools which had served to open them. Near the window stood a well-dressed man who held a sword in his hand, and who bowed most respectfully as the two friends entered.

"My tailor," exclaimed Ferdinand. "He has arrived from Paris with these two cases full of clothes. During the last month he has only been working for me."

"What do you mean to try on all these things?"

"Of course I do, and mind you, I want your advice. Aren't you one of the kings of fashion?"

While speaking, Ferdinand divested himself of his coat and waistcoat and prepared for the ordeal. Ah, it was a singular sight. M. Aubanel was never complaining. Nothing seemed to suit him, and he did not merely complain of the clothes, but also of his own physical imperfections. He wished to look distinguished and in his overwhelming anxiety he fancied that he looked grotesque. The tailor, of course, was all satisfaction. He answered each fresh complaint by declaring that the disparaging garment fitted his customer to a T, and whenever Ferdinand questioned his own physique, he flatteringly proclaimed that he had never before had the honour of dressing such an admirably proportioned gentleman as M. Aubanel. Hector was of course appealed to by either side, but as he wished to get the business over, he almost invariably decided in the tailor's favor.

At last the latter was free to retire and then it became necessary for Hector to give his opinion on the marriage corbelle which stood on the table in the grand drawing-room. The corbelle was really by custom, was not in this case a basket, but a superb rosewood chest, adorned with incrustations in rare woods of the Indies, and having a richly wrought silver lock and handles. Hector greatly admired it, and mentally decided to buy something of the same kind for Mademoiselle Bandureau, but Ferdinand declared that he was not satisfied, for he found it a great deal too small. At first Hector started back in surprise, but on entering the room he saw the truth of his friend's statement. For on every side there was some marvel to admire—cashmere shawls and yards upon yards of lace, silks and satins, jewels and jewel caskets, gloves and evening dresses, and opera glasses, every kind of knick-knack that a woman might take a fancy to, and the whole representing a very considerable sum of money indeed.

"My aunt and I spent a fortnight buying all these things," said Ferdinand.

"What she lent a hand in such prodigality? Have you become a king, then, or do you mean to ruin yourself?"

"Oh, that's impossible. Before I knew Hermine I tried to do so three times, but on each occasion as soon as I began trifling with my capital, a relative died and left me a fresh fortune. The money I've spent on these presents cost me nothing; it came from one of my uncles. As a true friend I've spent the whole of what he left me, but that's not too much to repay one of Hermine's smiles. My only worry is that the corbelle will be too small. But after all, that's my aunt's affair. She will be here early to-morrow morning, for in the afternoon I must send it to Hermine. Now let's go to dinner."

"I wasn't mistaken," thought Hector; "the poor fellow has fairly lost his head."

"Whether this was true or not, Ferdinand's stomach certainly seemed to be in the right place. He ate enough for four men of decent appetites, and contrived to talk the whole while. But as he had allowed his last mouthful to be precipitated, he rose from table and dragged Hector away.

"I am going to visit my intended," he said. "This will make my third visit to-day. You see I must introduce you—you are my best friend, and I've spoken of you often, that they are all anxious to see you. It's only half a league off, and if you like we'll walk. To tell the truth, I feel I need fresh air and locomotion."

As they followed the road which leads from La Fresnais to Combe-Éléon, where Mademoiselle Hermine's family resided, Hector noticed that his friend's gayety gradually waned, and when at last they entered the drawing-room he had become all anxiety and nervousness. He glanced at his watch, and a wavering glance he just managed to stammer out an introduction, and Hector could not help muttering to himself: "The deuce! it seems that it's serious." At the same time he glanced in the direction of Mademoiselle Hermine, who was seated as a peony, just rose from her seat to make a timid little courtesy, and then pretended to devote all her attention to some embroidery she held in her hand. However, Hector noticed that she could scarcely direct her needle, and then although she had bent her head over her work, he was able to surprise the glance she darted at Ferdinand. All her soul had passed in that soft, unctuous glance, full of innocent confessions and candid promises.

"She loves him," said Hector to himself; "well, so much the better, for he's a good fellow and he deserves it."

And then, whilst Ferdinand approached his lady love, he engaged in conversation with her father and mother, talking of all kinds of indifferent things, of Switzerland, which he had scarcely seen, and of Bordeaux, with which of course he was acquainted. At times when he paused in his talk he could hear the whispers of the lovers, seated near the work table, so close to each other that at moments their hair mingled. The whole house was in motion. In an adjoining room several seamstresses were completing a tulle dress, and in the kitchen and the pantry preparations were being made for the great dinner, to be given on the following day, prior to the signing of the contract.

When Hector and Ferdinand returned to La Fresnais that evening, the former was ushered into one of those lofty, spacious country bedrooms where a man can breathe and move. After living for a couple of months in uncomfortable hotels, he was naturally delighted with the change, and pronounced himself a good night's rest; but he had not thought of Ferdinand. Scarcely was he between the sheets, when M. Aubanel appeared in his dressing gown and unceremoniously seated himself on the bed. He was a stout and important figure, and he told his friend, at least so he pretended; thereupon launching forth upon the most extra-

grant remarks which often made Hector laugh, though from time to time he ventured to plead in favor of rest and sleep. But Ferdinand had always something more to say, and it was already five o'clock when, springing out of bed, Hector was at last able to get rid of his friend by the employment of a little personal violence. It was, however, too late to think of repose, for the rest of the house was already astir. A new carriage-to be used at the wedding and the stable men were running and shouting across the courtyard. In the passages there was a clattering of wooden shoes, the ordinary servant girls having been reinforced for the occasion by all the available peasant women living on the estate. Then the glacier and pastry cook arrived from Tours with his tin and copper molds, pans and pails, and other sonorous utensils, which clanged and jingled like the cracked chimneys of the village church. The old staircase groaned under the weight of an army of work-people; upholsterers were hanging velvet-backed benches round an improvised ball-room, and there was a din of hammering as the masons, who had been at work on the new wing, were ordered to proceed to control the undisciplined army of servants and work-people. As for M. Aubanel, his aunt suggested that he had better go and visit Combe-Éléon, and he did not ask her to repeat her advice. At length, under the joint control of the old lady and Hector, all the preparations were completed, and then it was necessary for them to hurry in their turn to Combe-Éléon, where the "contract dinner" was waiting.

It was one of those copious repasts for which Touraine is so famous. The table almost staggered under the weight of the dishes, bottles and glasses. There were thirty-eight dishes ranged round the board, and fully sixty dishes were served. Every one knew each other, and indeed every one was more or less nearly related to his neighbor. Hector was indeed the son of a duke, but then his grandfather had sounded the praises so highly of their intimacy was so apparent, and the old aunt darted her aide-de-camp such grateful looks, that he was at once treated as one of the family. An old witt, who was the Count d'Artois's famous saying, and exclaimed: "The family is only a relative the more," whereupon everybody laughed. That evening, indeed, the least thing seemed to provoke merriment. Hector was the more important point, and he contrived to keep every one in such good humor that Ferdinand at times turned his eyes away from his inamorata to smile his thanks across the table. The end of the repast, a elderly gentleman, who was dressed in black and with very stiff shirt collars, abruptly rose to their feet, and without a word passed into the drawing-room.

"Those gentlemen are the notaries," said M. Aubanel, beside Hector, in answer to his inquiries.

Every one at once followed the representatives of the law. A number of chairs had already been disposed in a circle round the reception-room, and the notaries, who were dressed in heavy silver gilt inkstand, flanked by several immaculate quill-pens. The elder of the two notaries, who had assumed his gold spectacles, remained standing holding the marriage contract in his hand, and the other, who was dressed in a more modest manner, seated himself on a high-backed chair, and began to read the various clauses and conditions, slurring over the technical terms, and losing himself at times in the midst of the interminable phrases. The old witt, who was the Count d'Artois's famous saying, and exclaimed: "The family is only a relative the more," whereupon everybody laughed. That evening, indeed, the least thing seemed to provoke merriment. Hector was the more important point, and he contrived to keep every one in such good humor that Ferdinand at times turned his eyes away from his inamorata to smile his thanks across the table. The end of the repast, a elderly gentleman, who was dressed in black and with very stiff shirt collars, abruptly rose to their feet, and without a word passed into the drawing-room.

"Those gentlemen are the notaries," said M. Aubanel, beside Hector, in answer to his inquiries.

Every one at once followed the representatives of the law. A number of chairs had already been disposed in a circle round the reception-room, and the notaries, who were dressed in heavy silver gilt inkstand, flanked by several immaculate quill-pens. The elder of the two notaries, who had assumed his gold spectacles, remained standing holding the marriage contract in his hand, and the other, who was dressed in a more modest manner, seated himself on a high-backed chair, and began to read the various clauses and conditions, slurring over the technical terms, and losing himself at times in the midst of the interminable phrases. The old witt, who was the Count d'Artois's famous saying, and exclaimed: "The family is only a relative the more," whereupon everybody laughed. That evening, indeed, the least thing seemed to provoke merriment. Hector was the more important point, and he contrived to keep every one in such good humor that Ferdinand at times turned his eyes away from his inamorata to smile his thanks across the table. The end of the repast, a elderly gentleman, who was dressed in black and with very stiff shirt collars, abruptly rose to their feet, and without a word passed into the drawing-room.

Two days later there was a review at Rastadt, during which Prince Wilhelm sighted the albatross and sent for him. "Lieutenant—," he said, "after you went away the red turned up four times more. I prevented you from winning four times the maximum, which you would certainly have staked. You will draw on me for that amount. But take my advice, do not gamble again." The memoirs of an old German general who lived to see his last victory at Sedan have stated as follows: "It was the kindness of the lesson that cured me of gambling. For now I was better than a year's imprisonment."

Hector, who was but half awake, followed the general example. He was waiting for his carriage, and he was less than his eyesight on the table, and he started with surprise, for the pen at that moment was held by such a beautiful, dainty, feminine hand that he thought he must have seen some perfect one before. It was so admirably proportioned, this tiny white hand with tapering fingers and rosy nails, and beneath the transparent skin of the finest texture, one could follow the course of the pale blue veins. Hector was so struck that he instinctively bowed his way past the people in front of him so as to ascertain what it was that possessed this admirable hand.

"Unfortunately," he muttered, "only a woman of thirty-five could have such a one as that."

But he was mistaken, for it belonged to a young girl, barely eighteen years old, and so poetically beautiful that he thought he must have seen some perfect one before. It was so admirably proportioned, this tiny white hand with tapering fingers and rosy nails, and beneath the transparent skin of the finest texture, one could follow the course of the pale blue veins. Hector was so struck that he instinctively bowed his way past the people in front of him so as to ascertain what it was that possessed this admirable hand.

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Why, where can I have had my eyes? wondered Hector, not to have noticed such a charming hand. And he, in ecstasy, he did not have the notary inviting him to take the pen and sign the contract in his turn.

As soon as this part of the ceremony was over, the whole party started for the village mairie, only a few hundred yards distant. Hector offered his arm to old Mademoiselle Aubanel, and, quite regardless of her age and infirmities, drew her along almost at a run, for he was so anxious to overtake the beautiful girl with the golden hair. When he and Ferdinand's aunt reached the mairie she was already there, leaning on the old cousin's arm, and evidently quite unconscious of her own fascinating loveliness. The old cousin was talking, and she smiled as she listened to him. Innocent maliciousness sparkled in her big blue eyes, and at some remark more amusing than the others she burst out laughing, so that her lips parted and disclosed her glistening pearly teeth. That night, although Hector was not disturbed by Ferdinand, he had some difficulty in getting to sleep, for do what he would his mind was haunted by a celestial vision.

"Ah," he murmured, "if Mademoiselle Aurelie could only be like her!"

To Be Continued.

## LAW OF THE UMBRELLA.

An Important Opinion That Has Been Ascribed to Lord Coleridge.

The law as to umbrellas was settled once for all by Lord Coleridge in a leading English case. His lordship held:

"Umbrellas, properly considered, are a part of the atmospheric or meteorological condition, and, as such, there can be no individual property right in them. In *Sampson vs. Thompson* defendant was charged with standing on plaintiff's front steps during a storm and thereby soaking up a large quantity of rain to which plaintiff was entitled. But the court held that the rain was any man's rain no matter where it fell. It follows, therefore, that the umbrella is any man's umbrella. In all ages rain and umbrellas have gone together, and there is no reason why they should be separated in law. An umbrella may, under certain circumstances, be the chief of personal property, just as if a man set a tub and catch a quantity of rain water, that rain water will be considered as his personal belonging while it is in his tub. But if the sun evaporates the water and it is rained down again, or if the tub is upset and the water spilled, then the attribute of personal ownership instantly disappears. So if a man hold his umbrella in his hand it may be considered a personal belonging, but the moment he leaves his hand it returns to the great, general, indivisible, common stock of umbrellas, whither the law will not attempt to pursue it."

So far as we know there has never been a successful appeal from this decision.

## PRINCE AND OFFICER.

How a Famous German General Was Cured of Gambling.

In Austria and Germany the army laws against gaming were, and still are, very strict. When the Duchy of Baden was occupied by Prussian troops after their suppressing the insurrection of 1849 the officers quartered at Rastadt were warned against playing at Baden Baden. One summer evening King, then prince, Wilhelm, strolled into the gaming rooms and noticed an officer in civilian's clothes sitting at play. He had won twice on the red, and was about to pick up his money, when he caught sight of the prince watching him. Terror-stricken, he sat quiet, not daring to reach out for his winnings. The red turned up a third and then a fourth time. As the maximum was quickly reached the prince touched the officer on the shoulder and said, gently: "Take up your money and go, lest one of your chiefs should find you here." Of course, the soldier did not require to be told twice. He got out immediately.

Two days later there was a review at Rastadt, during which Prince Wilhelm sighted the albatross and sent for him. "Lieutenant—," he said, "after you went away the red turned up four times more. I prevented you from winning four times the maximum, which you would certainly have staked. You will draw on me for that amount. But take my advice, do not gamble again." The memoirs of an old German general who lived to see his last victory at Sedan have stated as follows: "It was the kindness of the lesson that cured me of gambling. For now I was better than a year's imprisonment."

## A KING HOTEL-KEEPER.

Turned His Palace Into a Hotel to Receive Peter the Great.

According to *Le Journal des Debats* of Paris, the most prosperous hotel-keeper in the world is the King of Wurtemberg. He runs two large host-tries in Stuttgart. These hotels are visited by the best of the merchant class in Germany, and enrich the King's private purse to the tune of \$62,500 a year. Hotel-keeping has been followed for nearly 200 years by the rulers of Wurtemberg. It is recorded that at the beginning of the eighteenth century Peter the Great paid a visit to the reigning Duke of Stuttgart, and, to avoid the pomp and ceremony of the court, he sought out the Duke that he would put up at a private house. The Duke, wishing to gratify the Russian's whim, and at the same time do him royal honors, promptly turned his palace into a hotel, and sent a secret message to Peter's positions to bring the Emperor there without betraying the identity of the house. To make the deception complete, he stuck up a sign-board over the grand entrance and received Peter with many bows in the cap and apron of a maitre d'hotel of the period. The Wurtembergers were so pleased with the experiment that they have continued in the business ever since.

## ABOUT CUBA AND SPAIN.

WHAT A RETURNED TRAVELLER SAYS ABOUT THEM.

Customs of the Spaniards—Havana, the Ancient Cuba Desolated by War—How the Cubans Fight.

Mr. Alexander Patterson, who for eighteen years has been appraiser at the Toronto Custom House, returned the other day after an extensive trip through Florida and Cuba.

"Havana is a wonderful city in many respects—some of them of an unenviable nature," said he in an interview. "The architecture of the place, the habits of the people and their modes of living differ entirely from the customs of the Canadian and American people. The city itself is a very ancient one and Spanish throughout. The wealthier families instead of living in urban residences, as ours do, on the outskirts of the city, reside over the down town stores. Their buildings are large and massive and the architecture very ornamental; the doors are generally double the size of ours, and the windows are correspondingly large. The climate is tropical, no glass is placed in their windows; which are never closed; instead iron bars which are fitted and locked at evening give their large buildings a gruesome appearance, and the city after nightfall looks like a huge collection of prison houses. In the hotels men do the chamber work. Their culinary habits differ radically from ours; almost every dish prepared there is mixed with garlic and oil. The streets are very narrow, so much so that when the awnings of the storekeepers are let down they meet overhead. The pavements are all stone and wagon traffic makes a deafening noise. The sidewalks, likewise, are paved with stone, and the space between the sidewalks is so narrow that two persons can—"

SCARCELY WALK ABREAST.

and on others there is only room for the one person. Oldest street, General Weyler street and O'Reilly street, the principal commercial thoroughfares of the city, are of this nature, and were laid out after the custom of the seventeenth century.

"The Ingletierre and the Piaçee are the principal hotels of the place. They are massive buildings, picturesquely located opposite Central Park, where the volunteers and Spanish soldiers drill every morning, not excepting Sunday. Havana has a population of 250,000 people, but it covers no more space than one-quarter of the extent of Toronto. The people are all huddled together. The poorer classes towards the outskirts you might say, sleep with their cattle, for there the cow-dung is so thickly scattered that the summer kitchens are placed."

"What are their traveling facilities?"

"Railroads are almost unknown in Cuba. There is not a street car in Havana, but there are thousands of carriages and you can go to any part of the city for a peseta—which really equals fifteen cents in our money."

"Is there much home life among the people?"

"Hardly any. In the evenings, everybody promenades or drives. Thousands of women drive around in the cheap carriages. They wear no hats, and only a dark veil covers their heads. The people in the theatres are never annoyed by bonnets there."

"Are the law courts pure?"

"Everything is rotten. If a man once gets into jail his innocence is a secondary matter, and he will rarely get out again. The Spaniards are anxious now to imprison foreigners, and look upon them with suspicion. It was only my British passport that protected me. The Government officials are corrupt to a man, and the customs of the officials embezzle all the money they can secure. Cuba as a result of long years of misrule is in a pitiable state. For poverty, degradation, vice and disease, Havana surpasses description. Men, women and children, cripples and wounded soldiers, with starved countenances and so wretchedly poor that they have not sufficient rags to cover their nakedness, daily display their misery in the streets of the city, yet nothing is ever done for them. Yellow fever, smallpox and leprosy are prevalent. All this exists in one of the fairest climates in the world. The soil is prolific the island."

SHOULD BE A GARDEN.

Tamarinds, limes, arrowroot, ginger, and sugar are produced abundantly, but all is wasted by the war. "How do they keep Sunday?"

"Sunday afternoon is kept as a holiday, and it is given over to bull fighting and cock-fights. The cocks in many instances are carried by deers, worn shippers, to mass, and afterwards the fights begin. I saw a bull fight there on a Sunday afternoon at the Hippodrome. Maratana, one of their great bull fighters, had three horses killed under him—gored by the bull—before he smashed the furious animal by a skillful spear thrust through the upper part of the neck to the heart. When these bull fighters miss their aim, the mistake generally costs them their lives. On this occasion three horses pitched to ropes attached to the horns of the slain animal dragged its carcass away, and the entertainment was over."

"How about the Maine?"

"I was there when the explosion occurred. It was terrific and shook the city to its centre. A great panic ensued, and the people thought the city was being bombarded. Nearly every body remained up throughout the night."

"Did it occur through treachery?"

"The Spaniards passionately deny it, but I never met an American who did not believe it was prearranged. There are diagrams of the harbour showing its mines and underneath the identical spot where the Maine was anchored, one was located."

"War is inevitable. The Spaniards are ready for fight and even anxious for it. When I was there they sent—"

to Spain for another 25,000 men. President McKinley will do everything possible to avoid collision, but it is an impossibility. All throughout the States a resolute determination that the

TIME FOR VENGEANCE.

has almost arrived, is visible everywhere. I expect that war will result when the Board of Inquiry have given their verdict, which is expected in seven days. Even if an indemnity is demanded, Spain cannot pay it, for she has sunk her resources in the only revolution. I formed acquaintanceship with the remaining officers of the Maine. Two officers only lost their lives, and strange to say they occupied stateroom thirteen in the ill-fated vessel."

"How about the filibustering expeditions?"

"Vessels are continually escaping the patrol of the Spanish cruisers and landing cargoes of powder and arms for the Cubans. When I was in Jacksonville a vessel returned there after successfully making the dangerous trip."

"Have the Cubans money?"

"They derive large sums from their sympathizers in America. Down in Key West entertainments are held nightly, and the proceeds devoted to their cause."

"How are the revolutionists faring?"

"They fight a guerrilla warfare exclusively, and often ambuscade the Spaniards. Away back among the hills they never can be beaten. When the Spaniards pursue them ten of their soldiers die in battle to one slain among the Cubans. If left alone, it would be a herculean undertaking to subdue them, and Spain will never do it in my opinion."

"Is Havana well fortified?"

"Fort Muro, the greatest harbor, is a city was overrun with thousands of soldiers. Every hotel has from twenty-five to fifty officers. The regulars wear blue, that ranks as second line, drinking, carousing and lounging, and drill but little. On every block there are eight or ten policemen, who carry rifles, pistols and bayonets. In case of war with the States, the Spanish fleet might harass the coast, but America would soon drive the Spaniards out of Cuba, when the dawning of a new and better order of things would break over that unfortunate island, so desolated now by misgovernment and war."

## THE FASHIONABLE SHADE.

A very important question in the mind of the average woman just at present is the new spring shade. Will it be becoming or otherwise? To the woman who is fashion's slave, the answer to this question is a vital one to the woman sensible enough to get as near as possible to the fashionable color and yet have it becoming it is not of so much importance, while to the woman who wears the color which suits her best, irrespective of the reigning mode, it is a matter of indifference.

As the majority of women do adhere to the fashion of the moment, it is pleasant to be able to relieve their minds of the strain of uncertainty. Up to the present moment it has been difficult to state with any degree of certainty just what color would be the proper thing this spring, but it is learned that first in preference stands blue.

The old saying that "There is nothing new under the sun" is certainly verified as one looks over and examines the different shades of the new spring pecheur, and of the fifty-six shades of blue, that range as second line, orie, was immensely popular about twelve years ago under the name of pecheur, and of the fifty-six shades offered to us from which we take our choice only eight are new, and six of these are blue, so it can easily be seen, that blue is the color of the future. The old saying that "There is nothing new under the sun" is certainly verified as one looks over and examines the different shades of the new spring pecheur, and of the fifty-six shades of blue, that range as second line, orie, was immensely popular about twelve years ago under the name of pecheur, and of the fifty-six shades offered to us from which we take our choice only eight are new, and six of these are blue, so it can easily be seen, that blue is the color of the future.

Though decidedly a rebash of 1880 and 1897 the colors shown for the spring certainly are, either taken separately or in combination, very artistic in their conception. The shades of yellow promise to be very popular this year, varying all the way from the shade known as pale, through the different tones which were presented as the deepest and most artistic. The new style coq de roche. It is probable that deep orange tints will be used in shades and stripe effects for the new spring silks and ribbons.

The others have something of a greenish cast, though by no means on the turquoise order, bearing rather a resemblance to sea blue. These are proposed to form a combination with the fashionable yellows, and as they are very becoming to women they promise to be very popular.

German shades are the shades in the color, starting with coral and geranium, and next comes an exquisite shade known as pecheur. Watermelon pink and rose pink are also quite prominent, as well as a couple of rich purples, reds and three or four others. Reine, and Jacqueminot being probably the two best shades for combining with gray and black.

Purple effects are prominently shown in shades of pansy and dahlia, the former known as dahlia and iris and the latter as orchid, an out and out mauve, and opelia and dahlia.

The grays known as argent, aluminum, and platine are shown still, but as gray is an unusually trying color, their popularity is not likely to be very considerable.

## LONDON CLUBS.

A study of clubs brings to light some curious facts. There are 145 clubs in London, of which only thirty existed half a century ago, while seventy-five have been founded during the past twenty years, dividing between them no less than 100,000 members. At the beginning of the century there were probably not more than 1,200 members, and now there are more than 200,000. Of course no distinction now attaches to being a "club man," but it is curious to observe that the revolution, as regards clubs in London, commenced just twenty years ago, and has since that time been a steady growth.



## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

No matter whether the military storm center is on the coast of China or in Cuba the world of science quietly plants its peaceful batteries at the point of greatest interest to its guild, and allows the earth, only one object of study within its ken, to wag along politically in its own fashion. Every man is a citizen of the universe as well as of this sphere, but only the scientists practically recognize the fact. In these times of rapid and comfortable travel the followers of science quickly concentrate wherever observation can best be conducted. On January 22 last they were aligned along the track of the total solar eclipse, and are now making a preliminary comparison of notes. The largest number of thoroughly equipped parties went to India. Many months must pass before they can work out the mathematical part of their task or examine all that was attempted with the aid of apparatus. But enough is known to insure that the recent eclipse was followed and recorded with a completeness hitherto not reached.

The cinematograph was used to secure moving pictures of the eclipse. Sir Norman Lockyer devised a prismatic camera, a telescope and camera provided with a train of prismatic prisms before the object glass. In two of these combination instruments the number of spectra photographed amounted to sixty, each plate giving an image of the visible solar atmosphere for ten seconds, and disclosing much about chemical constituents. Lockyer says these photographs increase the knowledge of the corona and demonstrate again the want of physical connection between the materials of the corona and of the chromosphere. Lieut. Blackett observed some unknown body between Venus and Mars. Another party secured photographs of the corona on a large scale. Some of the photographs of the sun's image are nearly 4 in. in diameter, and are expected to reveal something concerning characteristic coronal forms. Spectroscopic students also are looking for developments as to the sun's gases.

Brief as was the time of the eclipse, the different parties managed to so fix it by photography that they are enabled, in a certain sense, to hold it under investigation for years. Of course the spectacle, viewed merely as such, had many elements of impressive beauty. "In the midst of the dull blue sky," says one spectator, "stood out the inky blackness of the moon with its slightly ragged edge. Encircling the moon was the corona, a mass of the purest and most brilliant incandescence." At the moment of totality four extensions "leapt from the corona into the surrounding darkness, feathery, ethereal streams of the most exquisite pearly luminosity." Those who doubt the world moves onward and upward, and rapidly at that, have only to compare the modern treatment of eclipses with that of former centuries. It is true that they are still an object of dread to the superstitious in some countries; but when the Turks fire guns as a defense against them they merely show their unwillingness to keep step with the march of enlightened humanity.

## FIRE-KILLING POWDER.

Something in the Way of Putting Out a Fire.

A new fire-extinguishing powder is on the market, of which great things are promised. It is said that a pinch of the powder will instantly extinguish a large volume of flame arising from burning naphtha, kerosene or other highly inflammable liquid, which may be either a floating or diffused state. It is stated that the manufacturers of the powder have taken it out of the market for an official record of the New York City Fire Commissioners sets forth that 20 cubic inches of the powder killed over 2,000 cubic inches of flame in seventeen seconds, and that without a particle of damage, outside of the fire loss. The powder is perfectly harmless to the person or fabric, and can be swept up and used over again if economy be sought. A handful thrown in any opening beneath the fire in a burning flue or chimney will kill it instantly, which is a manifest advantage over the ordinary method of fighting the fire from the top. It will keep for an indefinite time in any climate without any loss of efficiency. Its use does not necessitate any mechanical appliance, as it is put up in a tin tube open at one end, 22 inches long, and 2 inches in diameter, weighing about 8 pounds. It has been adopted in many public buildings for the extinction of incipient fires.

"Harry, do you love your little baby brother?" "What's the use? He would not know it if I did!"

"On What is Labeled?" "Don't you just love the country when the trees begin to leave and all nature takes on the freshness and full-fed flavor of the July earth, Mr. Colman?" "Well, I—why, yes, Miss Gushy, I think so." "And all animate things come forward so full of joy and sprightly life, Mr. Colman? The frisking, skipping, bleating lamb, for instance. Don't you do it?" "I do, indeed, Miss Gushy. If the lamb is well done, and the peas are fresh, and the mint sauce about right, I know of nothing I date on more."

## PRACTICAL FARMING.

### SETTING AN APPLE ORCHARD.

As soon as the trees arrive, I plow a deep furrow and heel them in, preparatory to planting, deepen the furrow to 15 inches with a spade, cut the twine which holds the bundle together, spread out in the trench and cover with dirt. After all the trees are in, wet the roots thoroughly. They can safely stay here until the land is in proper order for planting says a writer.

I plant my trees in rows 32 ft apart and 16 ft apart in the row, making 50 trees per acre. The rows run north and south.

Well drained land is essential to a good orchard. I plow north and south, and I wish the rows of trees to stand, plowing as deeply as possible and having the dead furrow come where a row of trees is to stand. Plow up the bottom of the dead furrow, stirring as deeply as possible, then by back furrowing make a ridge on which to set the trees.

When the land is properly staked, scoop out a large deep hole where the tree is to stand and place some good soil in the bottom, having it highest at the center. Never bend the roots. Cut back bruised or broken roots to sound wood. Plant two inches deeper than the trees were in the nursery. Lean considerably toward the two o'clock sun, with the lowest and heaviest branches on the southwest side. Plant when the soil will powder and pack it very carefully about the roots. Use the best surface soil for filling in. Never let more manure come in contact with the roots, but place it on top of the ground. When the hole is three-fourths filled, wet with four or five gallons of water and after the water has disappeared finish filling in. Staking is never needed if trees are well planted.

Much trees with coarse manure or straw six inches or more in depth. Do not let grass or weeds grow in the orchard. Thorough cultivation eight or nine times in a season is a great factor in growing a successful orchard. Cornstalks cut two feet long and tied about the base of the tree are almost a complete protection against borers, mice, rabbits and sun-scorch. I plant the wide space between the trees to some kind of crop, leaving plenty of room for cultivating the trees and fertilizing them. It is better to plant no trees at all than poor varieties or to plant good varieties and neglect to care for them.

### STRAWBERRIES.

When the plants are put out they should be kept free from weeds and the ground should be kept loose about them. If the plants are strong put but one to form the stools; if weak two. They should be planted in separate hills or rows, two to three feet apart and a foot apart in the rows.

The proper soil is light, warm and gravelly; and the manure to be applied should be other than animal manure. The usual practice is to manure the ground with rotten dung, with a view to increase the size and quantity of fruit; but in doing this, the flavor of the fruit is destroyed in proportion to the richness of the soil. Besides, this form of manuring produces a crop of strong vines and little fruit. Rotten leaves, decayed wood, fermented peat, ashes, in small quantity, mixed with other vegetable substances in a compost heap, will make better manure for strawberries than any animal substance whatever.

As the vines which bear strawberries require great moisture from the time of blossoming to bring the fruit to its proper size, the soil and situation in which they are placed must not be too dry.

The composition of the ash of the strawberry is as follows: Potash 21.66; soda 28.48; lime 14.29; magnesia—oxide of iron 5.89; phosphoric acid, 13.82; sulfur 3.05; sulphuric acid, 3.15; chlorine 1.60. Per cent of ash in fruit, 5.2.

The foliage and stems contain on the average, five times as much of the various elements as the fruit alone, but as these are not for market, the farmer suffers no export but that of the fruit.

### GETTING RID OF WILD OATS.

This plant after it once becomes well established is somewhat difficult to get rid of. It is, however, an annual, and if prevented from seeding for a few years, and measures adopted to induce the germination of seeds that are already in the ground, it will soon disappear. Possibly the best method is of seeding the land to field oats in spring, then as soon as the crop of grain has been reaped, plough to a depth of three or four inches.

Just as soon as the wild oats have well started, go over the ground with some shallow-going instrument, such as a small-toothed cultivator. This will kill the plants already growing and bring to the surface seeds that have not already sprouted. These will germinate, and before the plants are old enough to mature seed they will be killed by frost. In autumn seed the land to winter grain, if this can be grown, and after harvest, the following season, plough the ground and give the same treatment as recommended for the oat fields. Two years' treatment of this kind, if carefully performed, will kill almost any annual.

### CARE OF GRAPEVINES.

European methods of pruning grapevines—keeping them short and the stock a mere stump—are not adapted for our free-growing varieties. There is, however, a wide range in the training, from covering a large arbor to a trellis of only eight or ten feet. The main point is to have fresh bearing wood each year, while not checking the general growth too much. If the vines are young, with established arms, the

bearing canes are cut back each year to a bud or two, new shoots trained to a desired height, but not cut back, simply pinched three or four leaves above the fruit to grow along the top of trellis, to avoid the forcing of laterals below. On large arbors, with established vines, the pruning is more intricate, but the principle is the same. Never cut away the leaves; leave the canes and the leaves of the plant. The grapes need the sun, not directly, but through the leaves, and ripen far better in their shade than if they are pulled off.

### PURE KEROSENE FOR SPRAYING.

Prof. Smith calls attention to the fact that if properly used, pure kerosene may be applied to apples, pears, quinces, plums, cherries, peaches, and a large variety of other trees, for killing the San Jose scale. He shows that pear trees were sprayed in February, and no scales were visible until the following September. These probably came from neighboring trees. The essential point, and the one that must be observed carefully, is the use of the finest spray possible, which will apply a very thin coating at a time when weather conditions are favorable for rapid evaporation. The trees themselves should be dry when the kerosene is applied. Any departure from these suggestions may prove injurious. At present there is no perfect sprayer or atomizer on the market. If this is secured, the kerosene can be applied without much danger of bad results.

### SULTANATE OF SOKOTO.

Description of the country now the cynosure of the continent.

The Hausa States, constituting the Sultanate of Sokoto, just now the cynosure of European eyes, include the most fertile and populous region in all Central Africa. Roughly speaking they extend from latitude 8 degrees to 14 degrees N. and from 4 degrees to 11 degrees E. embracing an area of about half a million square miles. Sokoto is the ancient political capital of the country, and a town of some pretensions, as African towns go. It is surrounded by a wall six and a half miles in circumference, penetrated by eight gates, and has a population of about 10,000 souls, exclusive of the numbers of itinerant traders who flock to its markets.

Here lie the remains of the founder of the Empire, Othman dan Fodiye, or Dan Fodio, the Fulah Muslim, religious teacher, whose tomb, just outside the principal mosque, is preserved with great care, as is also the room in which he died. The Fulahs, now the dominant race in Sokoto, and the Hausas, whom they have subdued, both believe that Dan Fodio possessed supernatural powers, that he ranks next to Christ, and that his power of blessing or fanning has descended to his successors. But the Hausas believe also in a prophecy, the wish probably being father to the belief, that only thirteen Sultans will reign in succession to Dan Fodio after which another power will take the place of the Fulah. The present Sultan of Sokoto is the eleventh of his race.

### THE COMMERCIAL CAPITAL.

About 250 miles, as the crow flies, from Sokoto is Kano, the commercial capital, and by far the most important in the Hausa States. The market of Kano is indeed the most celebrated in the whole of tropical Africa. Col. Mitchell, who visited it about six years ago, estimated the average daily attendance of buyers and sellers to be from 25,000 to 30,000. It is the rendezvous of traders from all parts of Africa north of the equator and west of the Valley of the Nile. Here the Tuareg of the desert meets the natives of Adamawa, and the south, the Arab merchant in his picturesque garments mingles with the throng of traders from the banks of the Niger, or even the Atlantic seaboard on the one side and the shores of Lake Chad on the other.

Kano is surrounded by walls in a fair state of repair, which are fifteen miles in circumference and entered by thirteen gates.

Most of the land lying between Kano and Sokoto is under cultivation and much of the ground near the town is divided into fields by means of low earthen dykes or hedges of cactus. Only trees of economic value are allowed to stand in the fields, of these there are many, the most valuable being the shea-butter tree, from which an excellent fruit is obtained, as well as a large quantity of vegetable butter. Plum trees and tamarind trees grow profusely, and assist the cotton and kolanut, yielding both capital fruit and fibre, while its leaves are used for making a nutritious soup. In the trees close to the hamlets great quantities of bees are reared, which produce excellent honey.

### NOT FOR COLONIZATION.

These are some of the natural products of Hausaland, which, thanks to the action of the Royal Niger Company, has been brought within the sphere of British influence.

But, however valuable as a field for exploitation, no part of the Hausa State is fit for British colonization. By colonization is meant the establishment of permanent homes and the rearing of families; in this sense of the word Hausaland will never be colonized. But this vast region cannot be colonized by Englishmen, it can none the less be administered and exploited by them to the mutual advantage of the governors and the governed.

### JUST THE OTHER WAY.

Adonis—There's one thing I couldn't stand, and that's a wife who would be eternally putting her hair up in curl-papers.

Matronly Friend—Have no fear, Mr. Adonis. Girls don't go to any such trouble after they get married.

Looked that Way—The Office Boy—"Say! I believe the shipping clerk is thinking about marrying you." The Typewriter—"Why, the idea!" On the dead, I do. I heard him ask the bookkeeper how much salary you got.

## HOUSEHOLD.

### THE COLD SPARE BED.

When you have a friend to visit you, let it be a welcome guest. You will try to make her happy, and you'll give her of your best. You'll tell her all the story of your varied household cares. And everlastingly you'll prate about your own affairs. But whatever else you do, don't for heaven's sake, let the help woman in the cold spare bed!

You may tell her of your troubles with your numerous hired girls. And what "she said," and what "I said," till her understanding whirls. You may talk of the servant question till you're setting moon's light gleam. And begin again next morning on the same old tiresome theme. But whatever else you do, don't for heaven's sake let the help woman in the cold spare bed!

You may tell her of your pains and aches, and what the doctor said. That time you came near dying with neuritis in your head. Of how you poured down bitters, and drops and patent pills.

When you caught the dread malaria, and had such awful chills. You may have heard you may weary her, till she wishes she were dead. But for heaven's sake, don't put her in the cold spare bed!

### TO BOIL AND MASH POTATOES.

How few housewives realize the importance of careful attention to the ordinary and staple articles of the dinner table!

Mashed potatoes are such a common accompaniment for roast meats, that it is a source of wonder, why so few cooks send them to the table as they should be—a mass of snowy lightness. At this season of the year, potatoes should be put to cook in cold water and gradually brought to the boiling point. They should not be peeled, but should be scrubbed clean with a brush. This is where too many make their mistake, by peeling the potatoes and putting them over the fire in boiling water.

The medium-sized potatoes will cook in about thirty minutes after the water on them begins to boil. Salt should always be added, but never until they have begun to boil and are partly cooked. Twelve potatoes will require about an even tablespoonful of salt.

When the potatoes are done, drain them, peel them quickly, return them to the hot, dry kettle they were cooked in and beat them thoroughly with a wooden potato beetle. Properly boiled potatoes should fall into a snowy mass at the first blow of the beetle. After all the lumps are beaten out, add for every twelve potatoes, half a cupful of hot, but not boiling milk; this will be found better than cold milk or cream. Do not be sparing of salt but add a liberal supply, and also a heaping tablespoonful of good butter. Whip them into a light mass with a spoon, and remember that upon this thorough whipping, depends the secret of wholesome, mashed potatoes.

Do not smooth the mashed potatoes down in the dish they are served in, but pile them lightly in a well-shaped, rough mass. They are better if they are served at once.

There are many attractive ways of serving this common vegetable and we offer the following recipe for stuffed potatoes.

Select smooth potatoes and have them as near the same size as possible. Roast them thoroughly. Cut off an end from each, scoop out the potato, and season it with butter, salt and pepper. Add about a half teaspoonful of milk for every six potatoes, beating well. Return the potato pulp to the shells, stand each on end and return to the oven for half an hour.

### CARE OF LAMPS.

No part of the household duties is of more importance than the care of the lamps, and it is better for the mistress of the house to give her personal supervision to this matter, for if it is left to the care of the servants it is usually half done, and what is so disagreeable as a badly smelling lamp or a flame that cannot be controlled.

Lamps should be attended to in the daylight and for that reason it should be the rule in every household to collect the lamps the first thing in the morning and bring them to the place where they are usually taken care of. Each one should be taken apart, the reservoir filled, the metal chimney holder washed in boiling suds, and the other parts wiped perfectly clean or even the suspicion of oil, for it is this that makes the disagreeable odor when the lamp is lighted. The wick should be raised and all the charred portions wiped off with a rag, it should never be trimmed with the scissors, although it may be necessary sometimes to use them to remove a fiber or two that has worked out of place. After that, the wick should be turned very low, so it will not draw up oil and overflow on the clean metal. The glass chimney should be polished inside and out with a dry rag or chamois, seldom if ever needing to be washed on the inside. Lamps attended to in this manner should have a clear, steady light, and if not turned too low, should never emit the least odor.

### DINING ROOM COMFORT.

The essentials of a dining-room are not what some people consider them. Some rooms there are dedicated to eating wherein the sun is allowed to shine full into the faces of those occupying certain seats at the table, while at least one is placed in direct contact with a hot radiator. There may be fine silver and china, but the table is served with a thin cloth only. Sewing-tables obstruct the corners while all the plants under process of cultivation, and not pretty enough for the parlor, are

shelved before the windows. Nothing is the least unpleasant should be allowed in the dining-room of all apartments. The table should have a heavy silence cloth, the only flowers allowed should be cut ones, or those growing so luxuriantly that there is no suggestion of dirt and sticks about them. The windows should be shaded, and a screen may be used to shut off the extremes of heat from any one person. Remove all furniture except the sideboard table and chairs, and don't as you value peace of mind, put pictures of dead pheasants on the walls.

### TESTED RECIPES.

Molasses Cookies.—Two eggs, well beaten; one cup granulated sugar; one cup New Orleans molasses; one cup coffee, warm; one cup rich buttermilk; two heaping teaspoonfuls soda; one cup lard; one teaspoonful each of ginger and cinnamon. Stir in flour until the consistency of stiff cake, then beat smoothly. Take about a pint of sifted flour upon the kneading board and pour one-third of the mixture upon it, then knead the flour into it until it can be handled; then with plenty of flour on kneading-board roll a quarter inch thick; cut, rolling sugar over after being put in tins and bake in a hot oven. By using one-third of mixture at a time the dough can be better handled and less liable to be too stiff, which spoils any cookie.

Pie Crust.—For three large pies, take one coffee cup of lard, one quart of sifted flour. Mix lard through the flour until flour is entirely absorbed, then add a teaspoonful of salt and three-quarters cup of cold water; mix until smooth, adding flour enough to the kneading-board to roll nicely.

Cream Cake.—One well beaten egg, one rounding tablespoonful of lard or butter, one cup granulated sugar, one cup sweet milk, two and one-half cups flour sifted with one teaspoonful soda and two of cream of tartar. Beat all until smooth and bake in three layers in a quick oven. When cool whip one cup of cream until stiff enough to spread well, then add one-half cup sugar, one teaspoonful vanilla and spread between and over the top of cake.

Lemon Jelly.—Half a box of gelatin put to soak in tepid water sufficient to cover, until soft, add a scant pint of boiling water, 1-2 cups sugar, a tiny bit of salt, and the grated rinds and juice of three lemons. Stand on the stove until it boils. Strain in a mold, and set in a cold place. Orange jelly is made the same way.

Corn Bread.—Three cups corn meal, 3-4 cups buttermilk, 1-4 cup cream, 2 eggs, 1 teaspoon sugar, 2 teaspoons salt, 1 teaspoon soda or less according to the acidity of the milk. Heat muffin pans on the top stove, grease well, put batter in, bake in a quick oven on the shelf, as the pans being heated bakes the corn bread on the bottom.

Cheese Cakes.—Two cups bread crumbs moistened with milk, 1-4 lb. grated cheese, 1 egg, a little flour to make smooth, a little butter, pepper and salt. Fry in a skillet or on a griddle. They are delicious.

### FUNNIGRAMS.

Another Question.—"He has a bright future ahead of him." "But do you really think he'll ever catch up with it?"

Miss Gushington.—"I too, Herr Slevewski, should like to become a great violinist. What is the first thing to do?" Herr Slevewski.—"Learn to play!"

Love One Another.—"Fannie has such a sweet new Easter bonnet." "Yes, Fannie has charming talent for making things over."

Innovation.—"Ah! me dear, of course you did not have your sewing circle today, when it was so stormy?" "Oh, yes, Edwin, dear. We had it by telephone."

"Poverty," said Uncle Eben, "am like riches in one respect. Whether it's disgrace or not depends a heap on how you happen to get it."

Time 2:30 A.M.—Admirer—"Has your father any objection to my paying you visits, Miss Maud?" Miss Maud—"Oh, no—but—er—I think that he'd rather you paid them in instalments."

"I don't think the members of your church would be willing to sell at they have and give to the poor." Hardly. They might be persuaded to sell all they have and invest the proceeds in something else."

Magistrate, who has lately taken to himself a wig—"I think I've seen you before on a similar charge." "Is-orely Prisoner—"No, yer washup. The last time I was up afore was a ladd-headed old cove."

"Will I have to be identified when I come here next time?" inquired Mr. Jaguay. "No, sir," replied the bank cashier. "Not unless you swear off in the meantime. I should know that nose again among a million."

"Oh, oh!" moaned Mrs. Weeks, who was suffering from a decayed molar, "why aren't people born without teeth, I'd like to know?" "Why, my dear, exclaimed the husband, "do you happen to know any one that wasn't?"

Mike—"How old are you, Pat?" Pat—"Thirty-seven, next month." Mike—"Yes, more or less than that. When were yer born?" Pat—"In 1861." Mike—"I have yer now. Sure, yer told me the same date ten years ago!"

Harold has a pair of twin aunts who look and dress so exactly alike that it is difficult to tell which is Miss Mary and which Miss Martha. One day a lady said to Harold: "I don't see how you can tell your two aunts apart." "Oh, that's easy enough," replied Harold, "for Auntie Mary looks a great deal more like than Auntie Martha."

### READY REMEDY.

Author.—I am troubled with insomnia. I lie awake at night after after hour, thinking about my literary work. His Friend.—How foolish of you. Why don't you get up and read portions of it?

## PURELY CANADIAN NEWS.

### INTERESTING ITEMS ABOUT OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Gathered from Various Points from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Peterboro will try granolithic walks this year.

Peterboro's rate of taxation for 1895 will be 17 mills.

Rev. Henry Varley is holding revival services in Brantford.

Mumfords are doing an active business along the Detroit river.

Kingston is agitating for the erection of a summer hotel.

Burnside cheese factory has put in a first-class butter plant.

A Belleville man has shipped 2,500 cattle to Buffalo since June.

Thirty architects will prepare plans for St. Thomas' new City Hall.

The experiment of spraying fruit trees will be tried in South Essex.

Inwood is already making preparations for the 21st of May celebration.

London's Y.M.C.A. are making an active canvass to wipe out the \$25,000 debt.

The season's shipment of grain from St. John, N. B., totalled 3,250,000 bushels.

The Roman Catholics of Pilestown will build a residence for the priest, to cost \$1,400.

A Dominion detective is working along the Detroit river looking for tobacco smugglers.

The C. P. R. will build a new elevator at St. John, N. B., of 300,000 bushels capacity.

The Thompsons evaporator is working on potatoes, turnips and onions for the Klondike.

The Verity Photo Company has commenced the erection of its new factory at Brantford.

Berlin is agitating for a new town hall, to include the free library and other public institutions.

Four Indians have been fined \$50 each for killing deer out of season in the woods at Kingslear, N. B.

Cecil B. Smith, assistant professor of civil engineering at McGill, has resigned to accept a C. P. R. situation.

Guelph will have the Toronto Grocers' picnic on May 24th, and expects 5,000 visitors to go up from the city.

The oldest inhabitant says this winter had a twin sister thirty years ago, when considerable ploughing was done in March.

George Johnston, a Hamilton youth, who refused to take mother's advice, will spend two years in the Industrial School.

While attending to the steam heating arrangement in the Court House Brantford, D. Purdy, the engineer, was badly scalded.

A Guelph delivery horse died at the age of 30 years, the other day, and now they say that fast living brought about its sad end.

Ralph, the little son of James Taylor, of St. Thomas, fell into an old well and it took the doctors several hours to bring him around.

Miss A. Murphy, of Seely's Bay, who has entered the Kingston Dairy School as a student in cheese-making, is the first of her kind in that institution.

Ex-Mayor Blanchard, of Hull, who is under arrest, charged with embezzlement, is said to have spent \$15,000 in six months entertaining his friends.

One hundred men succeeded in digging two men out of a Sloven snow-drift, but Wm. Lule, formerly of Kingsdale, Nova Scotia, was dead when they reached him.

Hamilton's village poet has risen to the occasion, and written a poem to Julia Arthur, and now the actress feels that it is an unmitigated blessing to be born in a small place.

Merchants in Guelph, Woodstock and other places complain that the cheap railway rates are ruinous to their business, people preferring Toronto to do their buying.

George Racicot, of Hull, who obtained goods and money under false pretences, was let off, with a month in jail, as he has a wife and five children in destitute circumstances.

Fort William is now reveling in the brilliancy of electric lights and some of its more economical citizens are figuring on selling their share of the moon to some less favoured municipality.

W. A. Fraser, of Georgetown, who has been in the employ of the Government prospecting for oil in the Northwest, will take drillers and supplies from Peterborough in the spring to resume operations in that district.

The Peters Cartridge Company, of Cincinnati, has leased an acre of ground at Sandwich from J. B. Gieseler, and intends to erect thereon a branch of their works. It will employ about 100 people.

The Grand jury of Leeds and Glenville, in its presentment, condemns the lawless sentimentality which prompts certain members of society to send bouquets of flowers and fruit to prisoners undergoing well-merited sentences.

The Galt Reporter states that a couple of canaries belonging to a doctor in that town, which have the freedom of the house, have built their nest in one of the boxes of a carpet stand, and have hatched out a nice brood of young ones.

Muskoka bears are becoming disgustingly tame. The other day a lumber foreman and his teamster came across the track of one, allowed it, and came upon a bear standing at the foot of a tree. Instead of attacking his pursuers, he allowed them to get a long way around his neck and lead him to camp.



# THE TIMES

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## JOB PRINTING

Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is writ, is writ,—  
Would it were worthier!" —Byron.

FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1898.

## THE ELEVATOR MONOPOLY AGAIN.

It now appears that there is to be no legislation this session to relieve the farmers from the elevator monopoly. Owing to Mr. Douglas having made a compromise with the C.P.R. Mr. Richardson and Mr. Oliver withdrew their support from the Bill and as it was to be late in the session for Mr. Richardson to introduce his own Bill, he prepared certain amendments to the one before the House. Then when the bill was called last week it was not proceeded with, and the business of the Government will occupy nearly all the time of the session it is not probable that the Bill will come up again. Thus the elevator men are likely to have it all their own way for another season.

The compromise agreed to by Mr. Douglas provides for the erection of flat warehouses for the receipt of grain at all receiving points, and allows the farmer two hours in which to load his car, after which he must pay 50c. per hour demurrage. This is not all the original Bill asked for, and does not improve the prospect of relief for the farmers. The 50c. demurrage and the time allowed for loading have been made the occasion for wholesale denunciation in some quarters and it is claimed that the Bill is rendered useless by these provisions. These are certainly restrictions on the farmer; but at the same time we think that the privilege of shipping his grain through a flat warehouse, even under these restrictions, will ensure for him just treatment from the elevator, and that is all he asks.

Of course our feelings in this matter are with the farmers, but at the same time it is well to look at the question from all sides, as nothing is gained by ignoring the rights of others, whether real or unreal.

The railways claim that they have encouraged the building of elevators at suitable points along their lines in order to facilitate the shipment of wheat; that these elevators have been of incalculable value to farmers; that without them it would be impossible to handle the large amount of western grain in any other way; and that the owners are bound to receive the farmer's grain and are limited to a charge of not more than 12c. per bushel for storage and cleaning. They claim also that they cannot afford, at a season when every car is needed, to allow their cars to be detained at any particular point more than two hours; that the placing of cars at any particular place for loading which has to be done at that place seriously interferes with shunting, and that wheat can be loaded from elevators owing to their facilities in fifteen or twenty minutes. Now these claims may count for much or little, but the claims and claims of powerful corporations which Mr. Douglas had to meet.

The owners of elevators have also claims. They say that they invested their money in those buildings on certain conditions and privileges. Some of these conditions are that all elevators had to have a capacity of 25,000 bushels and that they are to be open for the receiving of grain from any buyer who stipulates forshipping his grain through them. Certain privileges also were guaranteed to elevators, and the owners say that, if these privileges are taken away, their investments would be seriously impaired which

would be the result were the general shipment of grain allowed either from wagons direct or through flat warehouses. These claims also may mean much or little, but they have to be met by those who are representing the cause of the wheat growers.

But the farmers have claims, too—claims which are strong and generally admitted. Had not the elevator men combined against him to cheat him in the weight and grade of his grain as well as the price he would not have complained. The privileges granted by the C. P. R. to encourage the erection of substantial buildings, places him at the mercy of manipulators. All the farmer asks is to be placed on an equal footing and allowed to ship his grain if he chooses without passing it through the elevators of those who are working against him. If this were done the elevator men would come to terms rather than lose his custom. If it is more profitable for the farmers that elevators exist—as is argued by the C. P. R.—it should not be necessary to protect them.

The farmer is the individual on whom the prosperity of the country depends. If he has a grievance it is the duty of the Government to remedy it at once. We have no room for monopolies in the North-West. Our motto should be "live and let live." There is lots of scope for everyone's energies, and the existence of a combine or monopoly in the interests of any class should not be tolerated. Although the present session is nearing a close we trust that the grievance will be removed and that the tillers of the soil will be enabled to make the very most out of the conditions which surround them. If it is impossible to give any relief this session, our western Members have an least got in the thin end of the wedge, and the elevator men may, sooner or later, bid good-bye to their privileges.

## OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

We have just succeeded in making an arrangement for a weekly letter from Ottawa, the first of which appears this week. The principal feature of the letter will be a condensed summary of the proceedings of Parliament while in session, but with special regard to those measures which are of particular interest to the North-West Territories. By this arrangement we will be in a better position than heretofore to keep our readers in touch with what is going on at the Dominion Capital.

This is one of the many improvements we contemplate making in the near future. Our "Children's Column" is already a great success and has become quite popular, especially with the young hopefuls for whom it was intended.

The Moose Jaw district is progressing rapidly and THE TIMES intends to keep ahead of it.

## MEASLES.

A severe type of measles have made their appearance in the town and district. Two more cases have developed this week. As this is the most infectious of all contagious diseases, the Town Council should take advantage of the Ordinance passed last session and appoint a health officer with authority to quarantine all serious cases and thus prevent the disease from becoming epidemic. This would perhaps save us the unpleasant duty of closing the school and the inconvenience to which the town will be put should the disease become prevalent.

"Drunkenness today is deemed disreputable in the very quarters where only a little while ago it was looked upon simply as a misfortune," writes Edward W. Bok, in the May Ladies' Home Journal. "Every line of business shuts its doors absolutely to the drunkard. It has no use for him. Business competition has become so keen that only the men of stadiest habits can find employment. This fact the habitual indulger in alcoholics has found out, and the different 'cure' establishments for drunkards—and Godsend they are, too, to humanity—are to day filled with men who have come to a realization of the changed conditions. The man of habits is the man of the hour, and the drunkard realizes this. In the social world the same thing is true. The excessive indulgence of even a few years ago would not be tolerated at any dinner to day. Society has become intolerant of the behavior which inevitably results from excessive indulgence in drinking, and men realize this. It is bad

## First Class Boots and Shoes. LATEST STYLES FROM JNO. M'PHERSON

## CARS OF GOODS COMING

Best Quality of Paints  
Seed Oats, Garden Seeds  
Cream Separators  
Bluestone  
Good Ontario Green Apples

## R. BOGUE.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

[The TIMES does not hold itself responsible for opinions expressed by correspondents. Communications written on both sides of the paper are promptly committed to the waste basket. The name of the correspondent must in all cases accompany the letter, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.]

## A Good Word for Prohibition.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—While in your town it was my pleasure to listen to a temperance lecture by Mr. Harvey, and I was impressed with the thought that possibly I might be able to give a few ideas from my own experience that would help the prohibition cause.

In the first place it was my good fortune to have been brought up in the prohibition state of Kansas, where the prohibitory law has been in force since 1880, and that is as far back as I can remember with any degree of accuracy. For the last five years my occupation has been that of travelling salesman, and has given me a splendid opportunity of seeing the evil of that awful monster drink, as I have been thrown in contact with every class of society. To give you some idea as to whether prohibition prohibits or not, I can truthfully say that to the best of my recollection until I began to travel out of Kansas about five years ago, I never saw a drunken man. How many who have been brought up where there is no prohibitory law have reached the age of twenty years and have had a similar experience.

It is a well known fact that from the age of accountability up to about 20 years is the most susceptible time in one's life to impressions. Impressions then formed are apt to remain with a person the remainder of their life. It is therefore very important that right impressions should be made upon the minds of the young. Very few of us have inherited an appetite for drink, and if we do not see the temptation we never think of it. I do not believe that I am exaggerating when I say that there will not be one drunkard among the rising generation of Kansas, to where there will be fifty where there is no prohibitory law. The longer this law is in force the more complete the success, as the young do not follow in the unfortunate footsteps of their parents.

Again the public school system of Kansas is as good as to be found under the Stars and Stripes or Union Jack. As soon as the children reach the age of ten or twelve years they begin the study of Physiology and Hygiene, and part of the stress is laid upon the effects of alcohol on the system. So you can readily understand that the children are taught the evil effects of these things, and the temptation to drink not being before them, the number of those who drink is steadily decreasing year by year.

There may be some parts of the state where the law may not be a complete success, but it is a complete success in the six or eight counties that I have travelled through. Liquor can only be had at drug stores, and only by a written prescription from a doctor.

If prohibition were made national success would be complete, as customs restrictions would stop it entirely.

The liquor traffic is the source of a great many evils. Everybody knows that a man under the influence of drink is but little better than a brute because he generally gets this way on his own free will, and if a brute is left to his own free will it will not get drunk.

It has been said that a prohibitory law infringes upon a man's personal liberty. True, but is not the intention of law the betterment of mankind and the prevention of crime? Then, is it not right that we prevent a man from losing his higher elements of manhood and doing many evils which he would not do if left to his proper element?

Friends of the liquor traffic claim that if you prohibit the sale of drink you deprive the Government of a large amount of revenue. You do stop this one means of collecting revenue from the people, but you increase many other means, and the money instead of being spent for man's degradation is spent for many useful things from which the Government derives a revenue. It is the consumer of the article that is the source of revenue, and if it be the drunkard it is he who pays this revenue; while in many cases his poor wife and family are at home with little or no food and scarcely enough clothing to keep them warm. Would it not be better to prevent him from spending his money in this way so that he could spend it in a way that would bring joy and comfort to the home.

Not being accustomed to writing on this subject I have no statistics at hand to prove my arguments, but if anyone doubts me let them take a trip to Kansas and satisfy themselves that prohibition prohibits. May God speed the day of national prohibition.

A. J. REDDING.

Moose Jaw.

## CRUEL SCIATICA

## Incessant Pain—Tormented—Racked—Life Despaired of.

John Marshall, Varney, P. O., Co. of Grey, writes these strong words: "For two years I was completely laid up with sciatica. I doctored without any permanent relief. I gave up hope. A friend saw the notice of a cure of what seemed a parallel case to mine, by South American Rheumatic Cure, and knowing my little faith in the efficacy of any remedy, he procured a bottle himself and brought it to me. I took it, and, to make a long story short, it saved my life. In a day or so I was out of bed; and in three days I was able to walk to Durham; a distance of four miles; to purchase another bottle. I am now entirely cured."

## Catarrh Shackles

Broken in 60 Minutes



It's an alarming fact, but statistics bear it out, that at least 10 in every hundred persons in this country are afflicted in this manner. Catarrh of the bladder, or sciatica, is a disease that is rapidly increasing, and is a most dangerous disease. It is caused by a cold in the back, or by a strain of the muscles, or by a fall, or by a blow, or by a bruise, or by a wound, or by a disease of the spine, or by a disease of the bladder, or by a disease of the prostate, or by a disease of the ureters, or by a disease of the kidneys, or by a disease of the lungs, or by a disease of the heart, or by a disease of the stomach, or by a disease of the intestines, or by a disease of the liver, or by a disease of the spleen, or by a disease of the pancreas, or by a disease of the gall bladder, or by a disease of the bladder, or by a disease of the prostate, or by a disease of the ureters, or by a disease of the kidneys, or by a disease of the lungs, or by a disease of the heart, or by a disease of the stomach, or by a disease of the intestines, or by a disease of the liver, or by a disease of the spleen, or by a disease of the pancreas, or by a disease of the gall bladder, or by a disease of the bladder, or by a disease of the prostate, or by 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## Church Directory.

### BAPTIST CHURCH.

Pastor—Rev. H. C. Sweet.  
Services—Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.  
Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; B. Y. P. U. Mon-  
day evening at 8 o'clock; Prayer meeting  
Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.  
All are cordially invited.

### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Pastor—Rev. J. C. Cameron, B.A.  
Services—Sunday 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.;  
Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; Sunday, Y.P.U.  
C.E. at 8:00; Wednesday, Prayer Meeting,  
8:00.  
Everybody welcome.

### METHODIST CHURCH.

Pastor—Rev. T. Ferrier.  
Weekly services—Sunday, preaching 11  
a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School 2:30 p.m.;  
E. L. C. E. Sunday evening at 8 p.m.;  
Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 8  
o'clock.  
The public are cordially invited. All  
seats free.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.  
(ANGELICAN.)

Incumbent—Rev. Wm. Watson.  
Sunday Services—Holy Eucharist at 8:30  
a.m. Matins and Sermon, 11 a.m. Holy  
Eucharist every alternate Sunday after Mat-  
tins. Sunday School, 2 p.m. Bible Class  
for Adults, 3 p.m. Evening and Sermon,  
at 7 p.m.  
Week-day Services—Friday, Evensong and  
Address, 7:30. Holy Eucharist on Holy  
Days and Saint's Days.  
All seats free. Everybody welcome. Hymns  
Ancient and Modern are used.

## OUR OTTAWA LETTER

### INTERESTING BUDGET FROM CANADA'S CAPITAL.

#### The Death of D'Alton McCarthy —The Premier's Tribute to the Great Statesman— The Business of Parliament— The Appointment of Dr. Edwards— Sir Charles Tupper's Attacks.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, May 12.—The peculiar dis-  
tressing circumstances attending the  
death of Mr. D'Alton McCarthy, Q.C.,  
M.P., gives the event which all Can-  
adians mourn to-day an atmosphere of  
pathetic sadness. On Friday evening  
last, but five short days before he died,  
the deceased statesman was in his seat  
in the House of Commons, in the full  
enjoyment of that splendid physical  
activity and magnificent intellectual  
vigor which has always characterized  
him. Returning to Toronto to spend  
the Sabbath with his family, as was  
his wont, he started on Sunday even-  
ing from his home to catch the night  
train for the Capital again, and in less  
than an hour was brought back bleed-  
ing and unconscious from injuries  
received in an accident, caused by the  
bolting of the horse he was driving—  
injuries from which he never rallied  
but which proved fatal within 72 hours.

The personal interest felt in his con-  
dition during those three brief days by  
all classes of the community has not  
been equalled in the case of any Can-  
adian public man since the memorable  
illness of the late Sir John Macdonald.  
Anxiety to learn the latest reports  
were manifested everywhere, and  
whether in the corridors of the Com-  
mons, in the hotel rotundas, on the  
streets, or in the home, the solicitude  
was universal and to day it is succeed-  
ed by a heartfelt sorrow as widespread  
and sincere.

The scene in the Commons when the  
Premier made the sad announcement  
will be long remembered. Attracted  
by the prospect of an animated debate  
on that dead issue—the Manitoba  
School Question—that cause of bitter  
contention and party division in which



One of a healthy  
woman's prin-  
ciple is her  
vitality of car-  
riage—the dainty,  
springy steps with  
which she walks.  
The woman who  
suffers from weak-  
ness and disease  
of the distinctly  
feminine organ-  
ism, who is trou-  
bled with back-  
aches, stitches in  
the sides, drag-  
ging down or  
burning sensa-  
tions, sick head-  
aches, and the  
multitude of other  
ills that accom-  
pany these disor-  
ders cannot have  
the dainty, bound-  
ing carriage of a  
healthy woman.  
She will show in  
every movement  
that she is a sufferer.

There is a wonderful medicine for trou-  
bles of this description, that has stood the  
test for thirty years, and has been used suc-  
cessfully by many thousands of women. It  
is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It  
acts directly on the delicate and important  
organs concerned and makes them strong,  
healthy and vigorous. It allays inflamma-  
tion, heals ulceration and soothes pain. It  
restores and builds up the nerves. It is the  
discovery of Dr. R. V. Pierce, an eminent  
and skillful specialist, for thirty years chief  
consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel  
and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y.  
This is one of the greatest medical institu-  
tions in the world. During the thirty  
years that Dr. Pierce has been at its head  
he has gained the unbounded respect of  
his fellow citizens at Buffalo, and they  
showed it by making him their representa-  
tive in the National Congress, from which  
position he resigned to give the remainder  
of his life to the practice of his chosen  
profession. He will cheerfully answer, free  
of charge, any letters written to him by  
suffering women. Address, as above.

"A few years ago," writes Mrs. W. R. Bates,  
of Dilworth, Trembly, Ohio, "I took Doctor  
Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which has been a  
great benefit to me. I am in excellent health  
now. I hope that every woman who is troubled  
with women's ailments will try the 'Prescription'  
and be benefited as I have been."

the dead statesman had taken so active  
and efficient a part and in connection  
with which his name and memory will  
always be prominently associated—the  
House was unusually well filled and  
the galleries presented a more animated  
appearance than had occurred at any  
previous sitting this session. Mr.  
Bergeron, the Conservative Member  
for Beauharnois had entertained the  
assembly since the commencement of  
the evening session with a lively  
harangue on the alleged action of the  
Government in opening negotiations  
with Rome, during which he charged  
that the school question was not settled  
but was in a worse position to-day than  
ever. His remarks had been met with  
much good natured banter across the  
floor and the cheering and counter-  
cheering had for an hour or more con-  
tributed to create an unusually lively  
episode. The Speaker had concluded  
at a few minutes to ten o'clock and  
every eye centred on Sir Wilfrid  
Laurier as he rose, apparently to reply.  
The first half dozen words that fell  
from his lips, however, were as a bolt  
from the blue, for while the worst had  
been feared by many the afternoon  
bulletins from Toronto had been  
brighter, and at that particular moment  
no one within hearing of the Premier  
was anticipating the dread announce-  
ment. Instantly an intense hush  
prevailed the chamber which a moment  
before rang with laughter and echoed  
with vigorous plaudits, while everyone  
leaned forward to catch the subdued  
words of the Prime Minister. His  
tribute was eloquent in its brevity and  
simplicity and was uttered in tones  
travelling with deep feeling. In words  
equally touching and evincing the  
strongest emotion Sir Charles Tupper  
added to and endorsed the remarks of  
the leader of the Government, and  
after a few words from Mr. Clark  
Wallace, who had had much to do with  
the deceased member in the political  
arena of late years, the House adjourned  
in reverential silence. Canada's  
loss in the premature death of her  
distinguished son is great, and it was  
prominently fitting that her sense of  
her bereavement should be thus empha-  
sized by her legislators in Parliament  
assembled.

#### BUSINESS IN PARLIAMENT.

This has been a very busy week in  
Parliament, good progress having been  
made with the business on the order  
paper, and for a time there seemed  
some prospect of reaching prorogation  
by Queen's Birthday, but there is small  
chance of that now, and the best that  
can now be hoped for is that the  
session will be wound up early in June.  
The only matters that are likely to  
consume much time in discussion now  
are the balance of the Supply Bill, the  
Franchise Bill which awaits its third  
reading and to which Sir Charles  
Tupper will move an amendment  
providing for final appeal to a County  
Judge by those not on the voters list;  
the Plebiscite Bill upon the third read-  
ing of which very little debate is  
expected, and a Government measure  
dealing with the administration of the  
Yukon, and possibly one having refer-  
ence to the much vexed transportation  
question in the same territory. These  
matters out of the way, but little of  
interest will remain on the order paper.

#### THE APPOINTMENT OF DR. EDWARDS.

The answer given on Monday after-  
noon by Hon. Mr. Sifton to an enquiry  
from the Member for West Assiniboia  
as to the appointment of Dr. Edwards  
to the medical superintendency of the  
gaol and Industrial School at Regina has  
been made the subject of adverse com-  
ment by more than one eastern Con-  
servative paper, though it must be  
confessed that they have found it  
necessary to considerably distort the  
facts in order to make their point. Dr.  
Edwards does not simply take the  
place of Drs. Willoughby and Cotton,  
as is implied by the articles referred to.  
He is really doing the work which was  
formerly done by four doctors, for, in  
addition to attending the jail and In-  
dustrial School, he attends, as was  
stated in the answer given in the  
House on Monday, the 2nd instant, the  
Indians of the two agencies, namely,  
the Muscowpetung and the Assini-  
boine.

The doctor who formerly attended  
the Muscowpetung agency and who  
was, under the new arrangement, given  
the File Hills and Touchwood agencies  
received a salary of \$600 a year, and  
the medical attendance of the Assini-  
boine agency was given on call by a  
doctor who was paid for each visit.  
The yearly expenditure in the Assini-  
boine agency varied. Up to April,  
1896, Dr. Willoughby was paid for  
actual attendance on the pupils of the  
school. At the rate at which he was  
so paid for the months of January,  
February and March, 1896, his services  
for the year would have called for a  
payment of \$744. An arrangement  
was made by the Department which  
had nothing of a permanent nature in  
it, under which he did the work for  
\$40 a month. This brought the cost  
of the medical work of the school and  
the two agencies to about \$1,160 a  
year.

Dr. Edwards, it is true, gets \$1,400  
for the care of the same Indians; but  
for \$240 a medical service much more  
satisfactory and beneficial to the  
Indians has been secured. Dr. Edwards  
in addition to rendering medical service  
to the Indians when required, makes

regular visits at stated periods to the  
school and the two reserves, and thus  
exercises a constant watchfulness over  
the sanitary interests of the Indians.  
The arrangement was made on the  
recommendation of the Indian Com-  
missioner. It was clear to the Depart-  
ment that the old system was ineffi-  
cient and that an increase of expendi-  
ture would have to be incurred.  
As to Dr. Willoughby's being non-  
partisan as has been claimed by the  
Tory press, it is well known in Regina  
that he rendered effective political  
service to the present Member for  
West Assiniboia.  
Dr. Edwards receives as jail surgeon  
\$30 per month whereas Dr. Cotton  
received only ten. This was considered  
altogether inadequate remuneration  
for the work, and it was felt that if  
good service was to be insisted upon  
the remuneration must be made  
adequate. Dr. Cotton was removed  
for neglect of duty.

#### NO BOODLING THERE.

Considerable time has been consumed  
this session in the public accounts  
committee examining into various con-  
tracts which have been carried out  
under the direction of the Public  
Works Department. Lengthy sessions  
have been held stretching from day to  
day, witnesses have been summoned  
from the four corners of the universe,  
and wearing examinations have been  
undertaken, and in every single case  
the results have been to demonstrate  
the absolute honesty of the work done,  
and the fairness of the prices paid.  
While no actual charges of crookedness  
have been preferred by Opposition  
members there can be little question  
that all this investigation instigated by  
them had behind it not only the  
suspicion of wrong doing but the  
keenest desire that such might prove  
to be the fact. Though the outcome  
is not what was contemplated nor  
desired, yet the promoters of these  
searching inquiries have rendered  
signal service to the country in pro-  
ving to such an undoubted certainty  
that the affairs of the Public Works  
Department are being economically  
and honestly administered and the  
scrupulous care is being exercised by  
Hon. Mr. Tarte in safe guarding the  
public interests.

#### SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

After several days absence from the  
House through sickness Sir Charles  
Tupper is back to his place and has  
signaled his return by several vigor-  
ously bitter attacks on the Ministers  
and others who have incurred his dis-  
pleasure. One night he assailed the  
Government for its action in the oft  
discussed and almost forgotten matter  
of the post election appointments made  
by his Government and disallowed by  
his successors; and the next night he  
made a vindictive onslaught upon  
General Gascoigne; while a couple of  
days later he attacked the members of  
the Press Gallery and especially one  
correspondent who had incurred his  
displeasure in some personal reference  
sent to one eastern paper. Such in-  
cidents are scarcely helpful to the  
party cause and are certainly inimical  
to the dignity of Parliament.

#### NOTES.

Great interest was evinced in the  
departure of the Yukon expedition  
under Lieut.-Col. Evans last week, and  
the boys who are now on their way to  
that inhospitable country have left  
many warm friends in Ottawa.  
The question of fraternal insurance  
has been prominently before the pub-  
lic this week through the publish-  
ing of statements made before the  
Banking and Commerce Committee  
during consideration of bills to in-  
corporate the Ancient Order of  
Foresters and the Sons of England  
Benefit Society. It was claimed by  
insurance experts that there is not a  
fraternal society doing business in  
Canada to-day that can possibly last at  
the present rates charged but must  
sooner or later smash, involving tens  
of thousands in misery and ruin. The  
Government has announced that it has  
already appreciated the situation and  
will introduce a general bill thereon  
next session.

#### KIDNEY WAR

How Insidiously it Wages, but how  
Quick the Surrender, and how  
the Flag of Truce is Hurriedly  
Hoisted when that Great Gen-  
eral, South American Kidney  
Cure, Turns his Guns on the  
Disease.

This is what James Sullivan, of Chatham,  
Ont., writes: "For years I was a great sufferer  
from Kidney trouble. The disease be-  
came so acute that I was confined to the  
house, and was greatly afflicted with in-  
somnia. I was persuaded after using many  
other remedies without relief to procure a  
bottle of South American Kidney Cure. I  
had relief almost from the first dose. I have  
persisted in its use, and after using six bot-  
tles I am well and strong again. I can work  
fourteen hours out of twenty four and feel  
very little, if any, fatigue. It is the best  
medicine I have ever used."

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wards. Intermediate, \$34 and upwards.  
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in Great Britain and Ireland and at special  
ow rates to all parts of the European contin-  
ent. Prepaid passage arranged from all  
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tion for all classes

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ticulars in connection with  
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## Patti and Nicolini.

Adelina Patti had been for ten years married to the Marquis de Caux when Nicolini came into her life. From that time until his death their relations were of the most devoted character. What each could do to make the other happy seems to have been done. There is no more romantic story in fiction than that of Adelina Patti and Ernesto Nicolini.

That it lasted to the very end—till death cut the lover's knot which bound them together—was shown in Patti's devotion to Nicolini during his last illness. He was stricken at Craig-y-Nos, Patti's castle among the Welsh Highlands early last summer. Until the end came she was his constant and devoted attendant, leaving him only when professional engagements which could not be cancelled called her away, and then returning to him at the earliest possible moment.

Thus, early last summer, when she had to sing at Albert Hall, London, she had a special train in waiting to bear her quickly back to his bedside. Nicolini, stretched listlessly upon his couch, hardly ever took his eyes from her, and when it was necessary for her to move about the room in attending to his wants his gaze would follow her. Patti had always been accustomed to entertain lavishly during the summer, but last summer all invitations were cancelled, and all diversions interdicted in order that she might devote herself uninterruptedly to him. All the medical skill that money could purchase was lavished upon him; she had as many as eleven doctors in consultation.

Patti was at the height of her brilliant career when she met Nicolini. As the wife of the Marquis de Caux, her marriage to whom had been one of the pet undertakings of the empress, Eugénie, she held a brilliant social position. While she was unhappy with her husband on account of differences in age and temperament, that is nothing more than has fallen to the lot of many less famous than she. It was for him an open door required certain sacrifices of position and influence, which, however, she did not hesitate to make.

At first there were guarded whispers in private circles in regard to relations with the tenor, but on the occurrence during a performance of Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet," caused the scandal to become public property, and it was passed from tongue to tongue.

At that performance it was noticed that in the balcony Nicolini kissed Patti no less than twenty-one times or as a humorous statistician of the day stated, fifteen times more than the libretto called for. It was not exaggeration to say that from that day until his death, Nicolini continued the same ardent Romeo to his Juliet.

As a rule, where there is trouble between a famous stage character and her husband, especially when he is merely a "prima donna's obligato," the public is apt to sympathize with the woman, but in Patti's case it was different. Owing to the Marquis de Caux's social position and the influence he was able to bring to bear, she was regarded as a "prima donna's obligato." Moreover, she was not only married herself, but Nicolini also had a wife and children. The papers referred to him as "the gentleman who now travels about with Mme. Patti" and certain practical jokers sent out invitations to her alleged coming wedding with the tenor. At St. Petersburg there was a scene between her and the Marquis, and the women of the higher social circles showed their disapproval of her action by either leaving the theatre or drawing the curtains when she appeared upon the stage.

Although all this occurred in the middle seventies divorce proceedings were begun between her and the Marquis de Caux were not concluded until late in 1884. Judgment was rendered in favor of the Marquis, "inasmuch as the scandal which caused the separation between husband and wife was still maintained."

Patti's devotion to Nicolini even went so far as to include her admiration for his singing, which shows love is not only blind, but sometimes also deaf. Nicolini was never even in his best days a great tenor, and his pleasing voice was never even when Patti first met him it is certain that when she brought him over here on a concert tour in 1881 the few sacred. If it had ever burned within him, was not conceivable, and he was already, from a vocal point of view, a good deal of an extinct volcano.

Now her insistence that he should always be engaged by managers to sing with her may have been a matter of business. There was plenty of evidence to show that she really enjoyed his voice. I remember, says a writer in the New York Herald that during one of her visits here Nicolini, who was a collector of rare violins, bought a Paolo Magini. Three or four of his musical friends happened to drop in at the Windsor Hotel to see him that day, and he began showing off his purchase. This resulted in a little impromptu musicale, during which Nicolini sang the "Salve Deus" from Gounod's "Faust." Shortly afterward Patti came into the room, and when she heard that he had been singing gave him quite a little scolding, in her own charming way, of course, for not having sent for her to hear him.

Nobody could long be in Patti's entourage without observing the mutual devotion between her and Nicolini, and this continued not only during the period of ten years when their relations were more romantic than legal, but also after they were formally married in 1888. When Patti and Nicolini arrived here for the first concert tour I was one of the newspaper men who went down to interview her. As she was introduced to the group Nicolini stood a few paces behind her and bowed politely as she inclined her head. This was his usual attitude whenever an introduction took place. He seemed naturally to keep a little in the background, as a sort of tacit acknowledgment



Fig. 1.—Flannel Wrapper for Child from 1 to 3 Years Old. Fig. 2.—Frock for Girl From 1 to 3 Years Old. Fig. 3.—Frock for Girl From 3 to 5 Years Old. Fig. 4.—Brown Chevrot Suit for Boy From 4 to 5 Years Old.

### Wrapper for Child From 1 to 3 Years.

This little yoke frock is made of polka dotted pink flannel, with some feather-stitching in black silk. The skirt is straight, a yard and a half wide and twenty inches long when hemmed. At the middle of each side a semi-circle two inches deep and four inches across is hollowed out for the armhole, and a small pleat is taken up at the lower edge under the arm. A false box-pleat two inches wide is set down the front.

### Frock for Girl From 3 to 5 Years Old.

This little frock of tan-colored cashmere is trimmed with narrow black velvet ribbon. The front and back are alike, pleated in three box-pleats to a square yoke. The velvet ribbon is set in three rows around the yoke and down the pleats, each row terminating in a loop and end.

### Frock for Girl From 5 to 6 Years Old.

Dark brown velveteen is the material of this little frock, which has a vest, sailor collar and sash of lighter brown bengaline. Take up the darts at the middle of the front of the waist, join the sides, and provide the back with buttons and button-holes. The silk vest is fastened on this under-waist. The belt and sash are made of silk, with the ends of the sash edged with fringe.

## THE CANADIAN FRONTIER.

### ENGLISH WRITERS ON THE DOMINION DEFENCES.

Varying Opinions as to the Advantages of Preparing for War in Times of Peace.

The London Daily Mail has been publishing a series of articles on "Army Reform." In one written by Sir Charles Dilke reference is made to the defence of Canada. Several replies were given and all are published in the extracts here given. Sir Charles Dilke writes: "While we have in India need for, at least, our present white force in men and for an increased force of white officers and while circumstances may easily arise which will drive us largely to reinforce our Indian army from home it may be admitted that the case of our other great land frontier—that of Canada—is arguable. It is probable that in any general European war in which we may be engaged against a combination, the United States will be neutral, and will feed us. It is probable that too close an attention to the defence of Canada might tend to produce a state of feeling less favorable to peace than is the existing condition of affairs—though even Mr. E. Blake, M. P., one of the Irish Nationalist leaders, is prepared for additional defence expenditure by the Dominion. It is certain that no British Government will propose to keep a large British force in the Dominion in time of peace, while to send one of these across the seas in time of war is more a question of command of the sea than an army question. Apart, then, from India, I propose to argue the need of an army rather upon obvious and admitted military necessities than upon the Canadian case."

### IS CANADA PROPERLY DEFENDED?

Another writer, Mr. G. H. Rhodes, says: "It must be realized that the question that has arisen, 'Is Canada properly defended?' is one that demands instant attention. Though the coast is expected to be defended more by a naval force than land defences, the vast boundary that stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific is almost totally undefended, and the army of Canada can hardly be expected to cope with an army that the United States would send to invade Canada in the event of a war breaking out between the United States and ourselves. Though it is universally hoped that more friendly relations will be cultivated with America, and perhaps the time will come when the strengthening of the boundary as a motive of aggression on our part, and might make the jingo spirit prevalent again, yet the fact must remain that, if such a course is not adopted, Canada, must, in the event of war, fall a victim to America."

### A MISCHIEVOUS POLICY.

Mr. Robert Blake writes as follows: "The Sir Charles Dilke is right in opposing a policy of suspension, aggravation and fortification in Canada, as against the United States, appears to me to be perfectly obvious. Anything more mischievous than such a policy it is impossible to conceive. If I were the President of the United States," as the old song says, I would declare war the moment the first stone of a fortress was laid on Canadian soil. That our brothers in the States could be so short-sighted as to permit the introduction into America of European methods in the form of fortress building, it is difficult to believe. Unless we suppose them to have entirely taken leave of their senses, the first attempt at the impracticable task of fortifying the Canadian frontier would be quite certain to lead to war."

"Our true policy with the Americans is to patiently, steadily, persistently refuse to regard them as a foreign nation at all. The future of our language of humanity itself, depends on the growth among all English-speaking races of an impregnable and inviolable union. In that union the United States must be included. Are you ready to concede, Mr. George III, was a man, and his Ministers criminals and fools? God forbid. The citizens of the States are our brothers, our own flesh and blood. We will erect no fortifications against them till our hour as an empire has come, till the spirit of the North is once more let loose to destroy us."

### CANADIAN SACRIFICES.

Mr. T. Herbert Marsh, after quoting Sir Charles Dilke has to say: "Mr. Edward Blake, M.P., is a Canadian born and I think that as a Canadian who has lived over forty years in this country, he is in a position to judge when I say that all Canadians whether English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, French, German, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish or any other descent, are willing and anxious to bear their share of the cost of putting the Dominion in such a state of defence that in case of any attack they may be able to hold Canada and maintain it as a part of the grand old British Empire, to which they are proud to belong. History clearly shows the sacrifices that Canada has made, and is I feel sure still willing to undergo, to maintain her connection with Great Britain."

### HE WAS REAL GLAD.

Lodgerly—it does seem good to see old Haystack back at his desk after his long illness. "Bilful"—You bet it does—I was afraid it was another case of two dollars all round for a floral tribute.

### DESPERATE REMEDIES.

Jones has married his cook. Well, he is fixed for good meals the rest of his days. Perhaps, he married her to keep her from cooking.

Storm at Sea.—It was terrible. The tempest beat the sea into a horrid fury; the waves were mountain high, and they swept over the frail craft ceaselessly. "My flesh creeps," shrieked she. "My complexion runs, shrieked she. For it is the lot of women to suffer most."

## VALUE OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

### GREAT BRITAIN HOLDS THE KEY OF THE EAST.

Importance of the Channel—How the Closing Would Affect Other Nations—England's Strong Position.

It is not a difficult feat to imagine the circumstances under which England would deem it expedient to close the extreme course of closing the Suez Canal, the great "short cut" to the East, says the London Daily Mail.

Certainly it would be under conditions of extraordinary pressure that we should do this, but, however, it is not the contingency, there can be no doubt regarding the expediency of such an act in the presence of danger to our Asiatic possessions. When we fought our share we acquired the power of control in more senses than one.

Needless to say, the object would be attained by temporary obstruction of a character readily removable on the conclusion of peace, and care would be taken to avoid absolute destruction of so valuable a property. It would be sufficient were a vessel sunk athwart the narrow channel; the slight current which sets through the canal would wedge the craft's bows and stern in a few minutes, as any commander who has had the misfortune to see his ship in that plight knows only too well. A passage might be forced by an explosive, but at the sacrifice of the banks, and the permanent

### STOPPAGE OF ALL TRAFFIC.

Afterwards until repairs could be effected.

Assuming that the passage has been closed, the principal sufferer in a strategic sense is Russia. She can no longer send the vessels of her volunteer fleet direct from Odessa to the East, carrying troops and munitions of war, but they must incur the risk of passage by Gibraltar and the Cape of Good Hope, a voyage of double the duration, to say nothing of having to run the gauntlet of British cruisers in the Straits. A moment's reflection will show it to be a practical impossibility for further reinforcements to pass to Siberian ports by this route and this is effect No. 1.

The presence of an adversary in the Baltic effectually closes Russia's door on the sea, and her fleet in the extreme Orient must depend upon itself for success against the forces which are there opposed to it.

Effect No. 2 is that France cannot send her Tonkin fleet out of the Mediterranean save by running the gauntlet. Should she attempt to reinforce her fleet of the Cape of Good Hope, but Tonkin becomes useless as a base for fitting out troops, and this alone constitutes a serious blow to France's maritime strength. Italy is affected in the same degree. But there are circumstances which make it desirable that we should guard Italian ships a free

### OUTLET TO THE ATLANTIC.

Effect No. 3 is that German ships of war have to make their way to the east around the Cape of Good Hope, just as the Russians have to do, and if the Germans are our foes they have to meet our channel fleet before they pass Dover. Their alternative course is to the north of Cape Wrath, but Germany is not absolutely cut off, though her communications are seriously menaced.

The completion of the Trans-Siberian railway will alter the relative position in three years' time, as far as Russia and her allies are concerned, but only in respect of land forces. Russia will be in no need of the volunteer fleet for the transport of troops and war stores, but she will not be able to increase her naval strength in Asiatic waters.

Roughly speaking, we war to break out tomorrow, and it should become necessary for Britain to take vigorous action in the east, our forces there are a match for all those of the other European powers combined, and by closing the Suez Canal, we prevent any accession of strength from Russian ports to the region should delay for two months, or three, about, any reinforcements reaching the fleets of France or Germany.

### BUT WITHIN TWO MONTHS.

We should have met and destroyed the squadrons of our foes, or should have been rumpled up ourselves in the attempt.

The management of the Suez Canal is a task of considerable difficulty. At the head offices a large scale plan of the channel is used to show the actual positions of the various sections, and dummy ships are moved along in relation from "gate" to "gate" in accordance with the requirements of the vessels passing through. Thus at any moment the superintendent sees at a glance the whereabouts of each, and as he is kept well posted by telegraph from Suez and from stations during the entire day and night, he is in a position to make such dispositions as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the traffic.

For example, when a squadron is being drawn from Suez as a "fleet," it comes a question where and which of the merchantmen then in the canal are to be moved to the bank for fuel to pass.

### HISTORICAL AND CLERICAL.

The London Journal of Education publishes the following shadowy answers. To the question, "What do you know of Lord Wolseley?" the answer not given, "He was a Minister of Her Majesty's Government. He had served my God, as I have served my King. I should not have been beheaded!" The confusion between Wolseley and Wolsey, is perhaps not remarkable, but a post-mortem speech of this kind is a piece of nonsense. A better story, however, is a definition of "clerk," which will be of special interest to the church and stage guild—"things were by bedies in circuses and pantheons."

### WRITER FOR CHILD FROM 1 TO 3 YEARS.

ment not only of her superiority as a singer, but also as an expression of his worship of her.

To him she was not only the one star of the operatic stage but the one star of his life. He was not only her devoted admirer, but he also paid attention to her many pets. She travelled around with a regular train of these dogs, parrots, mocking birds and canaries. Noting that day on the steamboat a man who was carrying a cage rather carelessly Nicolini ran over to him with the exclamation, "Prenez garde, monsieur, c'est le Prince!"

Prince was a dove-colored parrot, of which Mme. Patti was especially fond. One of the features in Patti's career has been the physical care which she has always taken of herself, especially her after opera suppers to make sure that they did not contain too much fat, and that they were in other ways just suited to her taste. And though these devotions extended over so many years she always seemed to find a new charm in them.

One of Patti's and Nicolini's delights at Craig-y-Nos was a beautiful little private theatre, which she had built at his suggestion. It was decorated in the Italian style, and the stage was constructed under the supervision of Sir Henry Irving's head stage carpenter. There was an orchestra space for twenty musicians, three hundred seats on the floor, and room for eighty in the gallery, which was generally given over to the poorest people in the neighborhood who fairly worshipped Patti and Nicolini. These two artists often appeared in performances at this gem of a theatre. It was ceremoniously opened with a speech by William Terriss, who was lately murdered. Mr. Terriss on this occasion represented Henry Irving.

Nicolini was not without his superstitions. Once when he and Patti were entertained at dinner by Mr. and Mrs. Labouchere at Pove's Villa, Taikemham, the unexpected arrival of Whistler, the artist, made thirteen at table. Nicolini was so much disturbed by this that as they sat down he handed a piece of bread to one of the waiters, with the remark, "Now fourteen begin to eat."

As he and Patti, being divorced, could not be married in their own church without a special dispensation which they were unable to obtain, they were married in the little Protestant church near Craig-y-Nos. After the ceremony there were brilliant festivities at the castle.

### HIS DEFENSE.

You say that burglar's defense was a plea of insomnia. Don't you mean kleptomania? No, I mean insomnia. He declared that he could not sleep at night, and he had to have his time going to waste in that way.

### NOT DIFFICULT.

I'm writing an article on how to live on \$10 a week. I don't see how you can figure it out. Oh, it's much easier to figure it out than to do it.

### A DANGEROUS TOPIC.

Stebbins, I never hear you say a word about the weather. No; I promise my dying mother that I never would swear.

Arkona is said to be willing to give a \$10,000 bonus to the proposed electric railway from London to Lake Huron.

### RAPID WRITING.

A rapid penman can write thirty words in a minute. To do this he must draw his quill through the space of a rod—sixteen and one-half feet. In forty minutes his pen travels a furlong and in five hours and a third a mile. We make on an average sixteen curves of the pen in writing each word; writing thirty words in a minute we must make 480 to each second; in an hour 28,800; in a day of only five hours 144,000; and in a year of 360 days 52,560,000. The man who made 1,000,000 strokes with a pen in a month was not at all 100. Here we have in the aggregate a mark 399 miles long, to be traced on paper by each writer in the year. In making each letter of the alphabet we must make from three to seven strokes of the pen—on an average three and one-half to four.

### NATIONAL LEGISLATURES.

The parliament of the United Kingdom is the largest representative body in the world. In the house of lords there are 553 persons entitled to vote, and in the house of commons there are 670 members. France in its corps legislatif has 590 senators and 584 deputies. Italy has a varying number of senators and 508 deputies. Japan has 300 peers and 300 representatives. Germany, in its bundesrath, or senate, has fifty-eight members, but its reichstag has 397 members. Spain's cortes has 480 members. Canada has a senate of 24 members and a house of commons of 215 members.

### THE PART OF A FRIEND.

Honest men esteem the value of nothing so much in this world as a real friend. Such a one is, as it were, another self, to whom we import our joys and sorrows, and in our afflictions; and to this that his company is an everlasting pleasure to us.

### ANOTHER BLUNDER.

Officer—Stop! I am an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and I see you are driving a horse which can scarcely crawl. Calman, confidentially—Hill! The horse is all right. It's me that's holdin' him in. I've got a passenger wot pays by the hour.

### ENSHRINED IN CRYSTAL.

Downtown—Why did you have such an ugly-looking car as that stuffed and placed under a glass case? Upton, with emotion—That dog saved my life.

### DOWNTOWN—WELL! WELL! HOW?

Upton—When we got back from our wedding tour, my wife laced a cake for me and the dog ate it.

### A CHANCE FOR ALL.

Mrs. Gabb—Are you goin' to have your darter take music lessons? Mrs. Gabb—No, I guess not. She hasn't no ear for music.

Mrs. Gabb—Well, I wouldn't be discouraged at that; mebbe she might learn to play class, anyhow.

### VARIABLE.

Stranger, in Texas—How long do you fellows work at a stretch? Cowboy—Well, it depends a good deal on how easy de feller dies. Dey're variable.

### TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

Single Man—Poor George! He fell in love with a beautiful girl who cared nothing for him, and he has finally gone crazy.

Married Man—The fool!

### FOR OLD BACHELORS TO LAUGH AT.

When is the proper time to marry? When you haven't enough worry.

### A PARENTAL DUTY.

In the luxury of our era—a luxury that has increased immeasurably in the span of a generation, so that a sum which fifty years ago was a fortune is now barely an income among the same class of people—it has been the habit of most families to live quite up to their receipts, leaving nothing over at the end of each year, unless it be a trifle more or less of debt.

That this is a great injustice to the children of the family seldom seems to be considered. But when, on the death of parents, the property comes to be divided among the children, the misfortune of their being obliged to change the scale of living to a third, half, a fifth, as the case may be, of the luxury and pleasure theretofore enjoyed, is a very serious one, and one that ought to have been prevented from the beginning. For it entails not only a change of habit and an experience of direct loss and discomfort, but more or less of humiliation and of a consequent unpleasantness, if not suffering in some degree, of a cessation of charities, and of a danger of growing miserliness in order to make up for deficiencies.

We are in the habit of thinking that we are the people of homes; that the family has a root and an expansion here unknown elsewhere; that the French, for instance, with their chez lui, have no real word for home, which also implies that they have no real home—with other self-gratulatory phrases of the sort.

But if the French, for example again, have no real word for home, they have the thing in its full development, and are not short-sighted as to permit the introduction into America of European methods in the form of fortress building, it is difficult to believe. Unless we suppose them to have entirely taken leave of their senses, the first attempt at the impracticable task of fortifying the Canadian frontier would be quite certain to lead to war."

It would be a useful factor in our further civilization if every father and mother among us should consider this subject, and should resolve to reduce the scale of living, not exactly to that which each child's portion would allow, since something must be granted for the child's own efforts, and for the income to be derived from work and business, but to that which shall require no very appreciable and disagreeable change from the manner of life under the parental roof.

### REASSURING HER.

I get so down-hearted sometimes, doctor, that I am almost on the point of despairing of being cured by medicines at all and going to the faith healers.

Humbly, my dear madam, transparent humbug. Here is something that will do you more good than all the faith doctors in the world can do you. And he gave her a bread pill.







LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Miss Cooper returned from Medicine Hat this week.

Mr. Bradshaw of Parkburg was in town this week.

Mr. Wm. Riddell was in from the Valley this week.

Mrs. Sid. Porter returned home to Medicine Hat last week.

Miss McKnight of Broadview is visiting friends in town.

Good work at a reasonable price is my motto. W. J. Gould.—Adv.

Mr. Alex. Thompson left on Monday for Dundurn to round up his horses.

Prof. J. G. Chalmers, Scottish hypnotist and phrenologist, is at present doing the Calgary & Edmonton branch.

Mrs. Jno. McNeil left this week on a visit to Canmore, from which place her husband, Engineer McNeil is now running.

Mr. J. R. C. Honeyman late of the Mooseman Spectator, but now of the Federal Life, was in town Friday and Saturday last.

Miss Hinchie, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. D. Moore, for some months, returned home to Broadview last Saturday.

Will the party who borrowed my book of Pallaser & Pallaser's Plans of Homes, Please return the same at once and oblige. J. T. SIMPSON. Adv.

Mr. W. J. Gould, photographer, arrived from Qu'Appelle, on Wednesday and has pitched his tent on Main Street next door to Simington's bakery.

Mr. A. Smith will be much obliged if all those having goods saved from the fire will kindly let him know in order that he may send for them in time for the auction sale.

The Rev. W. Watson will hold service at Barlees, Buffalo Lake on Sunday next at 3 o'clock. There will be an important meeting after service, respecting the new church.

In order to keep up with the spring and summer trade, Mr. R. L. Slater the tailor, has secured the services of Mr. George Drinkwater, who comes highly recommended from Minneapolis, Minn.

W. J. Gould, Photographer, will be in town until June 1st. Look over my sample work. I think it will please you and I guarantee same quality for like subjects. W. J. Gould. Adv.

Mr. Henry Bates took possession of the livery stable on River St. on Monday and will conduct a first class livery feed and sale stable. Mr. Bates is an old Moose Jawite and is well known throughout the district.

Miss Cameron returned from California on Monday evening, in company with her brother Mr. D. C. Cameron, who spent some weeks in Moose Jaw last summer. Mr. Cameron was unable to remain over, and continued his journey to Toronto.

Mrs. Art. Holdsworth left for Toronto on Sunday afternoon to join her husband, Conductor Holdsworth, who was called east some days ago owing to the illness of his father, who did not recover but died on Monday last and was buried yesterday afternoon.

Engine No 90 which was wrecked at Porres last Friday passed through to Winnipeg yesterday. It is the worst looking pile of iron that has ever passed through here. There was also two cars of scrap iron taken from the ashes of the six cars that were wrecked.

A. B. Carle, of Moose Jaw, came up on Saturday night with a carload of effects of one kind and another. He is moving his family here shortly, and will this spring bring up a large band of cattle which will be ranged near the head of Plume Creek. —Medicine Hat News.

Mrs. D. H. Smallwood returned home on Monday evening from Medicine Hat, where she had been visiting her sister Mrs. Adam Holkirk. Her mother, Mrs. McCarter, of Victoria, is at present a guest of her sister, but is expected to pay Moose Jaw a visit in a few days.

The belfry of St John the Baptist Church Moose Jaw, is undergoing some repairs and the bell will not be properly rung for sometime. Next Sunday being the Sunday after the Ascension there will be a celebration of Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; Mattins 11; School 2; Evensong 7.

Captain Smith of the bicycle club is greatly disappointed over the bicycle parade on Tuesday as there was only one or two cyclists turned out. It is to be regretted that our cyclists do not take more interest in the success of the club, but the fact seems to be that we have about 60 cyclists, a goodly portion of whom are ladies, and as a result of this we have about a dozen clubs, each composed of two members, and each club prefers to run its own business in its own way and no intrusion is wanted or regulation as to where they shall run desired. Quite natural.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Supt. Goggin Instructs the Teachers and Counsels the Parents of Moose Jaw.

As announced last week, by direction of the Department of Public Instruction, the teachers of the district were convened on Friday and Saturday to meet the Superintendent in Institute work. Nearly every teacher in the district was present. The meeting was of an unusual benefit, as Mr. Goggin did most of the work. Five helpful lectures were given, each covering the subject dealt with fully and practically. In this manner instruction of the most lasting kind is given to teachers who are thus enabled to come into possession of the latest ideas and to secure advice from one who has made the study of primary education his life work.

In teaching the subject of Spelling, the different types of children were mentioned. It is advisable to give the child who can readily grasp words by sight, blackboard work. The child who learns readily through his ear may not need the visualized form as much as he requires oral spelling. Before teaching the lesson, the teacher should select the words typical of the forms he wishes to teach. It is a waste of time to teach words whose form presents no difficulty. The difficult words may for the most part be classified with others that either present the same combination and the same sound (as weigh, neigh, sleigh) or that have the same sound and different combinations (as ail, ale, bass, base). The type word is written on the board and attention called to the difficulty. After erasure and reproduction by the scholars, another of that class is given orally and the class write. In the same manner the list is dictated. The list of words missed should be kept by the teacher and each scholar should at the same time keep his own. The review work with each lesson will give the scholar the opportunity to refresh his memory on words over which he has blundered. The work of frequently and carefully inspected transcription for junior classes is recommended, while dictation and word building are exceedingly valuable assistants in securing correct spelling.

In the treatment of primary arithmetic the method of presentation of a number was given. The plan used—a modification of Grube's method—is well known to our readers. In problem work the plan of reading problems to train children to see what is asked for clearly and precisely, was suggested as of benefit. In solution, the correct logical oral and the complete logical written statements must be insisted on. Mathematics is an exact science. Its great benefit as a means for clear, thorough thinking comes through full and exact statement. The Superintendent's presentation of Primary Arithmetic was followed by a lesson given by Mr. J. H. Wilcox, of the Moose Jaw staff to a class of Standard II children on ratio. The blocks and system newly introduced into the Chicago schools by Supervisor Speers were used. As the plan was new to all present the application of the block forms was watched with keen interest.

Mr. Goggin reviewed the subject of Nature Study to show the spirit with which the teacher should approach this work. It was not intended that formal Botany should be taught. Nor was it desired that children should be taught "facts." The whole attention should be that given to arousing a permanent interest in nature, that the child be fitted "To go abroad rejoicing in the joy of beautiful and well-created things; To thrill with the rich melody of birds living their life of music; to be glad in the gay sunshine, reverent in the storm; To see a beauty in the stirring leaf, And find calm thoughts beneath the whispering tree; To see, and hear, and breathe the evidence Of God's deep wisdom in the natural world."

In the subject of Agriculture, the Superintendent called the attention of the teachers to the overwhelming importance of this subject in the Territories. In France and Germany direct outdoor work is given. He thought it very important that some fundamental ideas of the work of the farm, the needs of the stock, the care of milk, and the necessities of plant life, that knowledge of such things as these should be given to the future stock and grain growers of the country.

On Saturday the subjects of Memory and Canadian History were presented. The first named is one of those Psychological subjects in which Mr. Goggin is at his best. The treatment of it is one that is essentially pedagogical, and therefore of little interest to those not engaged in the profession.

The last subject, that of Canadian History, was treated in an especially helpful manner. The object of history is to train the moral judgment. This is done by studying the character of the makers of history and the justice of popular movements of past times. In Canadian History its eight or nine hundred years were represented by a line divided into periods of Indian occupation, discovery and exploration, of French and English occupation. The events of these may be grouped into headings, e.g., that of the French into (1) exploration, (2) settlement, (3) fur, (4) Christianizing.

The last subject on the programme was an address on some prominent features of the Chicago public school work. In certain lines the work of the Chicago Normal was discussed and criticized by the Superintendent. The attempt of that school in self discipline, in correlation and in child study was sketched. The points observed in one afternoon in one of the schools supervised by Mr. Speers were given and commented on. An exhibit of some of the samples of color work, paper cutting and nature study charts closed the talk.

THE LECTURE.

A crowded house greeted Superintendent Goggin on Friday evening. The town orchestra had promised to supply music for the occasion, but owing to the unexpected absence of their leader they failed to appear. Mr. J. H. Wilcox gave Carleton's "School Visitors" in his usual excellent style. The Chairman, Mr. T. B. Baker, introduced the speaker in a few appropriate remarks, and Mr. Goggin proceeded to give one of the most helpful lectures we have ever had in Moose Jaw.

His line of thought was that of the responsibility of parents extended to the life of the child in the family, in the school, and as regards its social, civic and religious training.

In the family, the parent should see that the child is properly clothed—not too well dressed, for the sake of the child's attitude towards its fellows, but at the same time neatly and warmly clad. Also for the sake of its character every effort should be made that it be taught habits of neatness, cleanliness and punctuality.

The parent had a right to see that his child is comfortable in school, that the school be clean and that its surroundings be wholesome. He pleaded for attention to the ornamentation of the place around which clustered the early associations of the children. The influence of pictures and trees and flowers is very great in the formation of character in children. Parents have a right to see that the outhouses are constructed so that each child has proper privacy. Serious results may come if this is neglected.

In the selection of a teacher he believed in paying well and getting one whose character and manner will influence the child only for good. He complimented the Moose Jaw rate-payers on the course they had adopted in this respect.

The teacher should be supported in his discipline. Many parents are in judicious in talking of the teacher in the presence of their children. Every effort must be made to train the young to obedience to the law which is represented by the teacher. Parents and teacher should meet in the home.

As regards the social life of the child the school must not be expected to do all the training. Table manners as to eating and dining if obtained in youth will save much humiliation in after life. Reverence in church and behaviour in public meetings and on the street are matters for parental discipline, and cannot be expected of the school.

Preparation for the civic life of the child is found in the home. Here is the state in miniature—the parents represent the law, while the regular work assigned to the child corresponds to what in after life is his occupation. The child in its home life is taught the need of helpfulness. Therein it is impressed with the necessity for respect for the property and rights of others. He believes that it is the parent's duty to prepare the child to be a good citizen. To this end the father and mother should interest the boys in the news of the day by making current events a matter of conversation.

It is home training that teaches a child the value of money. Let each one have his own work about the house. A reasonable amount of pocket money should be in his possession for which he is accountable. In this way lessons of economy and wisdom in money matters will prepare the child for his future experience.

As to choice of a vocation—it is foolish to select a calling for the child and force him into it. A study of his bent and inclination will reveal that branch of work for which he is adapted. The mind may be shaped towards a certain calling, but if the child is to make a success of life he must choose his own.

In the religious life the school does not enter. Here no one, neither teacher nor preacher, nor neighbor, may relieve the parent of his responsibility. No one can reach the child so effectively as he to instruct him in the nature of his Creator and to practice His will. On the parents rest the responsibility of religious information. In controlling and directing the action of the child—most effective of all—be their own example and precept will this duty be discharged.

The charge committed to parents by the Creator is a serious one—one that cannot be evaded nor denied. If a man is his brother's keeper, if the words of Christ are true that it is better that a multitude were hung about one's neck and thrust into the depth of the sea rather than one of the little ones perish, then how deep, how great, how overwhelmingly mighty is the responsibility of men and women for their own children.

Mayor Bogue moved the customary vote of thanks. It was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Watson. Both gentlemen referred gratefully to the pleasure they had received from the lecture.

About Fashionable Clothing ....

If all clothing was alike it wouldn't matter where you bought it. But it is not all alike. There is as much difference in the make of clothing as there is difference in the people who wear it.

Why are we doing such a large Clothing Business ?

Simply because we handle the very best makes, cut by the best artists, and made up with the best trimmings and linings. We turn out perfect fitting clothing and always give the customer perfect satisfaction. We carry such a large stock to choose from that everybody can be suited. Our prices are always right and moreover we will not be undersold by those handling the cheaper makes.

See us this week for Light Summer Clothing !

Just opened 150 men's light coats and vest starting at 90c. up to \$6.00; 30 boys' light coats and vests from 90c. up; 20 children's light coats and vests from 75c. up. We are showing a splendid selection in straw hats.

M. J. MacLEOD

The Up to Date Clothier and furnisher.

Massey - Harris CO.

J. H. BUNNELL, Agent.

The Best is None Too Good For Moose Jaw.

We have on hand a full stock of Plows, Harrows, Seeders, Mowers and rakes in three styles will arrive later; Cultivators, Bain Waggon, etc. The new model "Victoria" Sulky and Gang is having a large sale. These plows have proven a complete success. Farmers are delighted with them. A second shipment to arrive next week. Place your orders at once and secure the best plow in the market. Our stock of Brantford Buggies, Demos and Carts is complete. Our No. 7 cart is a dandy. Intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to inspect our stock before placing their orders, as they will find our goods right and the prices to suit their pockets. We also carry a full stock of wood goods and harness. Agent for Steel Aermotor Windmills and all kinds of pumps. Hay Presses, Road Making Machines, Scrapers, etc.

Quick Meal Oil Cook Stoves

The Right Idea for Warm Weather.

Manufactured by the Ringen Oil Stove Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Prices and terms at our local agency Leave orders early.

GURNEY-FOUNDRY COMPANY LIMITED.

Jno. Brass, Agt.

WANTED.

Wanted a good saddle pony, 15 hands high, age 3 to 7 years. Address particulars to R. LETT, care of A. R. Ross, Buffalo Lake. 45-46

Auction Sale ....

SNODIE'S HALL

Saturday, May 28th

Having received instructions from Mr. A. Smith, I will offer for sale all his household effects saved from the recent Dining Hall fire. The list contains everything that can be found in a well furnished house.

O. B. Fysh,

Auctioneer.

SALE AT 1 P.M.

Summer Suitings

FOUR THINGS

Characterize our Summer Suitings.....

THE QUALITY THE WORKMANSHIP THE FIT AND THE PRICE.

We have placed in our window a nice selection of English and Canadian tweeds. Your choice for... \$18.00

W. N. Mitchell.

Under New MANAGEMENT

The undersigned wishes to announce that he has purchased the livery stable on River Street and is now conducting a first class livery, feed and sale stable. Good driving horses and handsome new buggies, single and double, to hire. Draying to all parts of the town. Terms reasonable. Patronage solicited.

Henry Bates.

Annable's old stand.

H. McDougall

Dealer in.....

Lumber and Building ...

Material...

Moose Jaw, 1st May, 1897.

MORTGAGE SALE

OF VALUABLE

Farm Property.

Pursuant to the order and direction of the Honorable Mr. Justice Richardson and under and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain registered mortgage, made in pursuance of the Land Titles Act 1894 and amendments thereto, which mortgage will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by public auction by Oswald B. Fysh, Auctioneer, at the office of Wm. Grayson, in the town of Moose Jaw, on Monday, the 8th day of June, A.D. 1898, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz: The north-west quarter of Section number Twenty-two (22) in Township number sixteen (16) in Range number Twenty-six (26), west of the Second Meridian in the Provisional District of Assiniboia in the North-West Territories of Canada. Terms will be made known at time of sale. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to WM. GRAYSON, Auctioneer, Moose Jaw. 45-46

Improved Farms FOR SALE.

SE 1/4	20	17	25
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SE 1/4	16	17	25
NW 1/4	16	16	25
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